COMMON MAN ON TOP

Soviet Philosophy Out To Revolutionise Daily Life

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BY DR. V. S. NARAVANE

One of the best-known teachings of Marx is to the effect that while philosophers have in the past merely 'interpreted' the world in various ways, the real point is to change it.

Soviet philosophy is for the common citizen. And every citizen of the U. S. S.R. knows that the Russian revolution was not a revolution in social life alone but a revolution in ideas.

SOVIET Philosophy is based upon the principles of Dialectical Materialism.

In order to understand fully the chief currents in Soviet philosophical work, it is necessary to examine various aspects of the philosophy of Dialectical Materialism.

In the Soviet Union philosophy is not a mere academic pursuit, but is taken very seriously by the average citizen. Marx and Engels used to say that in a Socialist society philosophy will, for the first time in human history, belong to the masses, and will no longer be confined to a small group of professional speculators. Among many other predictions, this forecast made by the founders of Socialism has come true in the land of the Soviets. Today it is not an uncommon thing for a Soviet miner, soldier or tram-conductor to come back home and open the pages of a philosophic journal, or even the works of Voltaire or Aristotle.

The capitalist press likes to portray the Soviet people as indifferent to higher cultural pursuits. The outside world has, therefore, little idea of the extent of philosophic knowledge in the Soviet Union.

Some idea of the importance attached to the study of philosophy in the USSR can be obtained from the fact that every single Soviet graduate has to take up philosophy as one of his three compulsory subjects. Work on logic and social thought is done as early as the Middle School stage. Philosophy is thus, from the very outset, intended to serve a practical purpose. If it is necessary for a carpenter to learn the use of his tools to begin with, it is no less necessary for a citizen in search of advanced knowledge—in whatever branch—to familiarise himself with the basic laws of thought. And since the laws of thought, according to the Marxian theory, are to be considered not in isolation, but in integral relation with the laws of nature and of human society, they have to be studied in a much wider perspective than that which governs the study of logic in capitalist countries.

The Study Of Classics

As for the charge that the Soviet student is allowed to read only one type of philosophy, namely Marxism, one need only mention that nowhere in the whole world is the circulation of the 'classics' of philosophy so wide as in the Soviet Union, where it runs literally into millions of copies. According to the data available, editions of Spinoza, Aristotle and Hegel are not issued at all in less than fifty thousand copies each, while a "Dictionary of Philosophy" has already sold several million copies. Besides, the Soviet student of Philosophy has to read the original classics, and is not content with quotations in cheap 'histories' of Philosophy—quotations which are very often torn out of their context, give an inaccurate and distorted representation of the views of classical philosophers.

WE in India are familiar with a system of philosophic teaching as result of which, it is not only possible but quite common for hundreds of students to graduate in philosophy, without ever having read more than a few isolated sentences from the classical philosophers. The Soviet philosopher on the other hand, while accepting Dialectical Materialism, remembers Lenin's dictum that to be a true Marxist one must constantly try to enrich oneself with the cultural wealth of entire mankind, created throughout the course of history.

Unity Of Theory And Practice

Soviet philosophy is characterised by the conviction that mere abstract theorising is of no avail, unless it helps us to deal with the concrete problems of life. The 'unity of theory and practice' one of the basic principles involved in the Marxist world-outlook, is not just an empty phrase but a practical rule of guidance. That is why in the Soviet Union philosophy is recognised as one of the sciences, and the Institute of Philosophy is officially a section of the Academy of Sciences.

ONE of the best-known teachings of Marx is to the effect that while philosophers have in the past merely 'interpreted' the world in various ways, the real point is to 'change' it.

The Soviet philosopher is deeply alive to his responsibility in the process of social change. He does not lead a sheltered, isolated existence. His philosophy is never an end in itself, but a means to the ultimate progress of human life. In capitalist countries the situation is otherwise. There, the philosopher simply assumes that the ideas put forward by him in his books need not correspond in the least with actual reality. He is satisfied if his ideas appear to him to be logically self-consistent. He regards as the test of truth not 'correspondence' with reality but 'coherence' in a system spun out by the mind.

The bourgeois philosopher Hume, who denied the law of cause and effect, said that the 'sun may not rise tomorrow in the East'—we can only be sure, he said, that it has risen there in the past. When questioned by his friends as to whether he really believed this, his reply was that he certainly believed in his views while he was in his study, but when he crossed over to the breakfast-room he left his philosophy behind, and accepted the law of causality.

Now, not all bourgeois philosophers are as frank as was David Hume. Nevertheless most of them are quite pleasantly reconciled to the experience of finding their favourite ideas contradicted by reality. The Soviet philosopher, however, would never think of putting forward ideas and doctrines which hold true only on the study-table and lose their validity across the curtain!

Role In History

According to the Soviet philosopher, ideas not only should be connected with social life, they actually are thus connected, however much the philosophers might deny it: it is not merely that philosophy should care for social reality, history teaches us that philosophy has in fact always played a social role.

This view follows from the historical materialist approach to philosophy. A glance at history is enough to convince us that the ideological products of an age are dependent upon the material organisation of society in that age, that the "dominant ideas of each age are the ideas of its dominant class." This has been the situation in all the stages of history.

In classless primitive society, philosophy (or whatever there was of it) reflected man's struggle against nature.

In Greek society philosophers like Plato and Aristotle openly defended the interests of the slave-owning class, and preached contempt for manual labour.

In feudal society, philosophy became the 'handmaiden of theology' and served the reactionary interests of the Church, the absolute monarchs and the landlords.

In capitalist society, philosophy, which was empirical and materialistic so long as it played the progressive role of fighting feudal thought, turned mystical and idealistic later on, and ultimately became a weapon in the hands of the capitalist class in its struggle against the workers.

For The Proletariat

Now in a Socialist country, the dominant class is the working class, the proletariat. Nothing, therefore, is more natural than that this class should dominate the ideological side of life. Therefore in Soviet society, where the Socialist system of organisation prevails, philosophy, like all other ideological products, represents the proletarian world-outlook.

This has been made the basis of endless attacks by anti-Soviet writers who say that Soviet philosophy is "just propaganda." If they mean that in the Soviet Union the factual basis of theories is distorted or falsified in order to fit a particular doctrine, the charge is quite baseless. But if the advocacy of the proletarian outlook is to be described as propaganda, one would like to ask if propaganda in the service of a new, progressive social order is something to be ashamed of.

Soviet philosophers, then, are undoubtedly propagandists in the sense that Voltaire and Rousseau were propagandists of the capitalist revolution. They openly declare: "Yes, our philosophy is Dialectical Materialism, which is the theoretical weapon in the hands of the working class in its struggle for Socialism. But while we openly declare our aims, the bourgeois philosophers hypocritically claim to be 'above propaganda'."

The fact is that philosophy is just as "partisan" today as it has always been—and that not only in the USSR but in capitalist countries as well. While talking of the 'pure aims' of philosophy, in a period of crisis and social conflict, the philosophers in capitalist countries range themselves decisively in the camp of capitalism. For all his 'scientific detachment', Bertrand Russell calls for a war against the Soviet Union, and for all his 'creative idealism' Benedetto Croce works actively for the alliance of the various reactionary Fascist groups in Italy.

Who Leads?

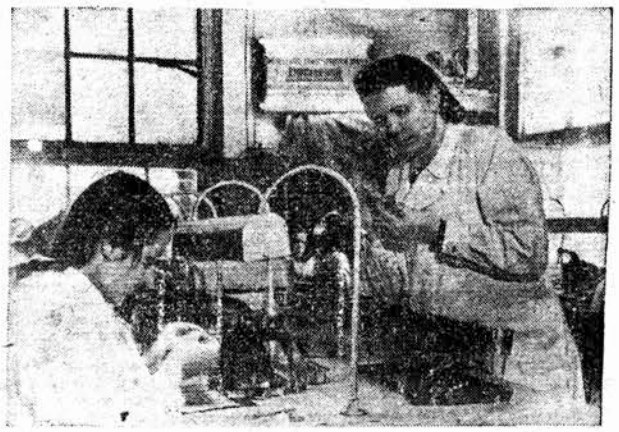
If philosophy has to be partisan, and if it cannot escape contact with the social struggle, it must inevitably take the lead of the most advanced elements in the social and political life of the country. In the USSR the Communist Party represents the most mature sections of society, and it therefore gives a lead to philosophers as it does to workers, artists and writers. This feature of Soviet philosophy is perhaps the most misunderstood. People cannot understand why a political party should 'meddle' with philosophy or art or literature. Many of those who honestly admire Soviet life and its achievements resent this 'interference' and complain that it destroys the liberty of the philosophers.

SOVIET philosophy is for the common citizen. And every citizen of the USSR knows that the Russian Revolution was not a revolution in social life alone but also a revolution in ideas. He knows that Lenin and his companions could carry through the revolution successfully, only because they were well-armed with an advanced philosophy, namely Marxism.

Under the leadership of the Communist Party Soviet people have not only broken with the capitalist system of production, but have also liberated themselves from decadent ideas in the spheres of art, literature and philosophy. Why then must we condemn the philosophers for accepting

(Continued on page 24)

LEADING SOVIET ELECTRIC LAMP WORKS



Production of radio valves was started in the Moscow Electric Lamp Works in 1942. It was the first in the works to fulfil the programme of four years of the post-war Stalin Five-Year Plan in three years and six days —by January 8, 1949. Photo shows: Valentina Khrisanova (right) checking up the quality of the fitting up of radio valves in her sector.

By a dexterous movement of her hands, Stakhanovite Anna Smirnova (in the foreground) swiftly fixes up the spiral on hooks and fastens it on to the electrodes. A second—and this part of the lamp is ready!

QUEEN OF THE RAIN-MAKERS

The chess-board is the world, the pieces are the phenomena of the universe, the rules of the game are what we call the rules of Nature. The player on the other side is hidden from us. We know that his play is always fair, just, and patient. But also we know, to our cost, that he never overlooks a mistake, or makes the smallest allowance for ignorance.

—Thomas Henry Huxley.

Queer African Rites Lead To Heavy Downpour

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IN a lonely kraal high among Drakensberg's misty crags in the Transvaal, the Bolovedu tribe's 70-year old queen conducts her mysterious rain-making rites. Few white people have visited the royal kraal of Mujaji III in the rain queen's dynasty, and fewer still have seen the queen, who rarely makes a public appearance, and never strays beyond the limits of her little domain

Romance and legend have gathered round her and her ancestors since Rider Haggard's immortal "She Who Must Be Obeyed" story more than 40 years ago. In Haggard's tale the heroine was the present queen, of whom Haggard caught a brief glimpse after the Boer War. He made her white and endowed her with rare beauty, but that was poetic license. I have met the queen who is plainly a full-blooded Bantu, though the men in my party who had met her in Haggard's time say she used to be much whiter than she is today.

How She Makes It

No European ever saw the present queen's predecessor, nor has any white man ever witnessed the secret rites attending the exercise of her rain-making powers. Mujaji III, like more notorious leaders, uses a "stand in" for visitors whom she does not wish to see. In this way her mother, Mujaji II deceived the Boers under General Piet Joubert when, in 1894, he defeated the Bolovedu tribe and ransacked the royal kraal

According to the authority of General Smuts' relatives, the second Queen Mujaji's skin today forms the sacred rain-making pot's chief ingredient.

The Mujaji dynasty was founded early in the 19th century by a brother marrying a sister as was done by the royal Egyptians of antique times. Officially the queen never marries, but by tribal law she can "lobolo": Just as native men pay cattle for wives, the queen pays for husbands from whom she can acquire an heiress. Mujaji III has had 20 such prince consorts by whom she had two sons, both dead, and one daughter, who should inherit the title. But her daughter outraged tribal custom by marrying an "undesirable", a Shangaan tribesman, and there was much controversy behind the scenes whether the daughter was fit to assume her mother's great office and powers.

A Grim Fate

By tradition Mujaji III is expected to take poison when her counsellors agree that her mythical gifts as a rain-maker are on the wane. By law this period must fall after holding the fourth initiation school for the Bolovedu tribe's boys—in age ranging from 10 to 15. But that period has long been overdue. The last, the third school, was held as far back as 1919 and there has been no effort to hold one since

There is a chance, then, for the rain queen to die a normal death. White officials in the area are working hard to ensure this break with custom. General Smuts, once given shelter in a storm by the queen, expresses the same hope: "Who would suspect, viewing that calm, strong face", he has written, "what a grim fate tradition has marked down for the queen?"

Who indeed? Certainly not I that day driving up the narrow, winding, earthen road hugging Kopje's side on which the royal kraal stands. Many Bolovedus were making the same pilgrimage on foot along this road. They were wearing—the women, that is—bright yellow blankets, which were the season's fashion, and as I came by, they knelt at the roadside with their heads averted and their hands held out with palms together in respectful greeting.

A courteous tribe are the Bolovedu. They have a saying: "The queen does not fight." and one is reminded at once of their peaceable ways of settling disputes and their long immunity from marauding neighbours, thanks to the respect in which the rain-queen is held. They have another saying, "Wisdom comes from the scar", and having learned that wisdom, they do not make weapons. "Quarrels do not have a hiding-place", they say, meaning that grievances must be aired and not nurtured in secret.

Many thousands flocked to see the opening of a new school a few hundred years from the rain-queen's but for it was said the queen herself would appear that day. School children—many hundreds with their white teeth shining in their round, dark faces—gathered to sing Mujaji's praises. They lined up before the new school verandah on which each classroom doorway was framed with palm leaves from the sacred Cycad forest. Here, in this forest lying beyond Kopje's crown, are buried the former queen's remains. The forest is now a national trust. No white man is allowed to enter and one man venturing too near had a narrow escape from the sacred grave's angry guardians.

Queen Steps Out

A day is a day in an African native's life and for nearly two hours the waiting crowd stood patiently under the hot sun expecting their queen's appearance. White officials sitting on the verandah were also content to wait the queen's pleasure. Then came a message that she could not be found. Her movements are so unpredictable that this change of heart was accepted without question. The officials were preparing to go on with the ceremony when there was a sudden lift of voices from the massed hundreds, a swift turning of heads, and it was realized that the queen was stepping out after all.

Slowly she came down the rutted, dusty track from her kraal, preceded by two old ladies-in-waiting wearing cotton blankets tucked under their armpits. Behind her walked half a dozen gray-beards in shabby European clothes but with bare feet. Mujaji, standing out head and shoulders over her followers, wore a long, purple coat with puffed shoulders and, as she came along the verandah, she held out her right hand, shaking hands silently along the row. Her eyes were half-closed and her fine, round head, covered with short, white-gray hair, nodded slightly. She wore big, gold ear-rings; her feet were bare and dragged a little, partly from age and partly due to the heavy weight of the many hundreds of thin wire anklets which she wore in common with so many of the women of her tribe.

Two carpets were spread out on the verandah's end and she squatted down on her knees and haunches in the middle in the familiar tribal way. As she did so the graybeards stationed below the verandah in front of her broke into her praises, "Khifidula-Maru-Daja, etc." (Transformer of the Clouds, etc.).

For more than one hour the queen sat there couched on a carpet listening to the songs and the speeches and sometimes leaning forward on her elbows to take snuff from a metal, cartridge-like container hung about her neck, or more usually, sitting with her head flung back and her lips turned down inscrutably.

Good Service

PINNED to her coat was a medal given to her by the Government for her many years of good service in maintaining law and order among her people. She is proud of that medal.

Unlike South Africa's native reserves and their many tribal chiefs, she does not resent white teachings and the influences of their intrusion. That she does not is a proof of her unique authority's strength. She encourages her people to go to school and when she needs girls for the traditional dances in the kraal for the rain-making ceremonials, she prefers mission school children to raw girls. It is even said that, were it not for her tribal position as queen, she herself would have become a Christian convert. She has allowed a clinic to be built within a stone's throw of her kraal.

But the nurse in attendance must conform to custom when entering the royal kraal, by removing her shoes and stockings. This is an inflexibel law for all native visitors from chiefs down to commoners. It is the custom, also,, when chiefs come to her to ask her services as rain-maker. They bring gifts on a stake with a head carved upon it. The outer compound leading to the kraal has a palisade made up of these stakes. To reach her guest house one must pass through this arena. Beyond is a whitewashed house built in European style with bare floors and walls on which are hung coloured photographs of recent British kings and queens.

The rooms smell strongly of kaffir beer, that sour-sweet smell which you find in every native kraal. One can have tea served here by Minerl, the queen's shrewd prime minister, or one can drink from a calabash spoon the newly brewed beer always on tap.

Strange Medicines

BEHIND the guest house lies a huddle of round, thatched, mud huts in which the queen lives. Somewhere, too, in this fenced in arena are hidden the sacred medicines for rain-making preserved in earthen pots. The medicines derive their power from a human skull in one of the pots, from the scaly ant-eater's fat, from a kudu buck's parts, sea water, lightning birds' feathers and sea shells.

In 1938, Mujaji retired to Maulwi, her ancester's sacred grove in the Cycad forest invoking the elements and carrying a small horn to pray on her mother's grave.

Pouring medicine from a calabash she prayed, "Don't continue holding my arms. Leave me to do my things so that rain may fall and the people may have corn. Tell one another, tell every single one, also the old woman on Mujaji, a huckster in the hut, who casts away some and shares others with the vultures (Mujaji I). Don't continue leaving us being burnt by the sun."

A black sheep was slaughtered and the parts were placed on the graves. A large fire was kindled and the intestines and the hand were cooked in two pots. A rain doctor ..went secretly to the royal graves. The clouds thickened and within a few minutes a heavy downpour extinguished the fire. Thus it happened in 1938.

Yet the queen's reputation does not suffer if rain clouds do not come. The blame, if the visiting chiefs' gifts prove useless, rests on them and not on her. If rain does not fall after her solicitations she tells the supplicants to examine their hearts. Hers is perfect.

Omissions and sins must lie with them. Scientifically there is nothing to substantiate Mujaji's claims as a rain-maker but it is recognized that she and her assistants have a special knowledge of seasonal changes and portents from the clouds.

My last glimpse of the queen was a very human one. She, having discarded her purple coat, knelt beside a fire beyond the palisade between the guest house and the huts. Before her were the remains of a sheep's carcase with the butcher anxiously attending. Queen Mujaji was selecting a joint for the day. She did so with all the deliberation of a city housewife. I fancy that she is just as at home with cooking pots as with the sacred rain pots of her unique dynasty.—N. H. P.

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"WHO'S ENCIRCLING WHOM?"

Illingworth in the "Daily Mail."

Science, with its improved methods of communication, is responsible for the fact that the number of things we find to worry about is increasing from day to day. Science is, however, also responsible for the fact that there is an even more rapid increase in the fraction of those terrible things which never happen.

—George Russell Harrison.

Yard-Stick Of Worth

★

NOT—"How did he die?"
But—"How did he live?"
Not—"What did he gain?"
But—"What did he give?"
Not—"What was his station?"
BUT—"Had he a heart?"
And—"How did he play His God-given part?"
These are the units to measure the worth
Of a man as a man, regardless of birth.

—Labor

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OUR DELHI LETTER (From Our Correspondent)

CONSTITUTIONAL BATTLE OVER SALES TAX IN THE OFFING

THE Constituent Assembly when it meets on July 30, will enter its stormiest course of passage. The preamble of the Constitution Bill, Citizenship, compensation for property, financial relations between the Centre and the Provinces, composition of Upper Chambers, position of the Centrally-Administered Areas, Constitution of Indian States and the items scheduled in the Central, Provincial and Concurrent lists are the most contentious subjects facing the Assembly.

The Nehru Cabinet would like to make the Centre stronger than it is today. The Provinces are resisting so far as the taxation proposals are concerned. For the ironing out of differences the meeting called by the Dragting Committee for July 24 is therefore expected to be a crucial one.

The trade and commerce organisations have vehemently protested against the unscientific manner of Provincial taxation. Camplaints were also heard in the Union Parliament during its last session, that there was a great deal of conflict and overlapping in the matter of taxation between the Centre and the Provinces and between Province and Province.

The Government of India consider that it is essential in the interests of the country that a solution should be found for this problem. They have accordingly examined the whole position and their views in the matter are detailed below.

Field Of Conflict

The Government of India feel that the field where the most important overlapping between the Centre and the Provinces and between Province and Province has developed is in respect of the levy of Sales Tax by Provinces. This seems to be due to the fact that the development of sales tax in the Provinces has taken place in an uncoordinated manner. When this system of taxation was first introduced, it was confined to taxes on retail sales to consumers living in the Province and all sales to registered dealers for resale were exempt, whether such dealers were situated in the Province or not. The general tendency, of late, has been the cancellation of this exemption in respect of dealers resident in other Provinces, resulting in the levy of the tax by the exporting Province on exports of goods outside the Province at the wholesale stage or at the first stage. In effect, this has meant one Province taxing consumers in other Provinces, because of certain advantages which it possesses due to natural or historical reasons. Provinces have been able to achieve this by the adoption of a definition of "Sale" which is not the same as under the general law relating to sale of goods.

The Government of India consulted the Federal Advocate-General about the validity of such legislation, and he is of the opinion that such legislation is "ultra vires" of the Provincial Legislature as the power to tax the sales of goods contained in entry 48 of List II of the Government of India Act is limited to the sale of goods effected within the Province, and if the sale is not made within the Province, the fact that the goods are within the Province or that they are produced or manufactured within the Province will not give the Provincial Legislature competence to levy a sales tax by resorting to a legal fiction.

"Apart from the legal position, the Government of India feel that such a method clearly creates an undesirable situation. Firstly, such taxation is resented by the consumer Provinces because, either the consumers in those Provinces must bear heavier taxation or the scope of those Provinces for raising revenues from their consumers is curtailed. Secondly, this creates a situation where a particular sale can be taxed by two Provinces, first by the Producer Province, which 'deems' it to be a sale within that Province, and secondly by the consumer Province when the sale really takes place. The province concerned may have a system of multiple-stage sales tax, and this is bound to effect development of trade and add to confusion.

Tax On Raw Materials

The Government of India have also noticed a growing tendency to levy sales tax on important industrial raw materials like coal, cotton, jute, steel, etc., which by their very nature, are produced in certain parts, but used all over the country. Usually, in such cases, the manufacturer –consumer in the Province which produces the finished article is exempt from the tax, but the manufacturers in other Provinces have to pay for it. Apart from tht fact that taxation of industrial raw materials is wrong in principle, the present, practice results in manufacturers in one Province securing an advantage over others situated in the neighbouring Provinces, and this affects the natural development of industry.

Handicap To Exports

Again the Government of India, during their examination of measures that are necessary to bring about an increase in exports, especially of those articles which are consumed in the hard currency countries, have felt that, while they have been trying persistently to remove impediments in the way of development of India's export trade by removal or reduction of export duties, the policies of the Provincial Governments in levying sales tax on exports are hindering that object in view. In certain cases like that of mica, the sales tax practically operates as an export duty. It is not the quantum of the sales tax that matters so much, as the fact that it is not possible to make central export policy in any particular field fully effective, if the Provinces can levy an impost at the export stage without consultation with and approval of the Central Government.

It will be recalled that measures to bring about some uniformity in the levy of sales tax were discussed in the last conference of Finance Ministers, but no definite agreement could be reached. The Government of India have considered the matter further in the light of what has been stated above, and they are of the opinion that adequate provision must be made in the Constitution, if the conflict and overlapping enumerated in the preceding paragraphs are to be avoided They accordingly propose to take necessary steps to provide in the new Constitution that:—

(a) A Province cannot tax sales which do not in fact take place within the Province by resorting to a legal fiction, as is being done now:
(b) A Province cannot tax a sale made by a manufacturer or a producer or a registered dealer in one Province to a registered dealer in another Province:
(c) A Province cannot tax the last sale made for export: and that
(d) A Province cannot levy sales tax on essential raw materials of All-India importance like coal, cotton and jute etc. without the approval of the Centre.

It is also proposed that the present entry 58 in the States List of the Draft Constitution should be amended to read as "Taxes on the sale of goods and on advertisements". This is the wording of corresponding entry 48 in the present Provincial List in the existing Constitution Act and the Government of India consider that the proposed entry in the Draft Constitution which was drafted on the recommendations of the Expert Committee on the Financial Provisions of the Union Constitution is more likely to raise difficulties rather than avoid them

Burden On Consumer

The Government of India have also noticed that certain other taxes levied by the Provinces are injurious in character to the general economy of the country. The tax on electricity consumed by Industry falls under this category. They have further noticed that the quantum of Provincial sales tax in certain cases coupled with the Central Excise duties levied in these cases result in an undue burden on the consumer.

Here is the draft of the amendment proposed by the Centre to the Constitution:

After article 264 the following article be inserted.

264-A. (1) No law of a State shall impose, or authorise the imposition of a tax on the sale or purcase of goods where such sale or purchase:—

(a) under the general law relating to sale of goods, takes place outside the State or in the course of the import of the goods into the territory of India; or
(b) takes place in the ccurse of inter-State trade or commerce and with a view to resale by the purchaser in the course of his business or with a view to use by the purchaser for the purposes of any manufacturing business or building contract carried on or undertaken by him; or
(c) is the last sale or purchase effected in India with a view to the export of the goods out of the territory of India.

(2) Except in so far as Parliament may by law otherwise provide, no law of a State shall impose, or authorise the imposition of a tax on the sale or purchase of any such goods as may be declared by Parliament by law to be essential for the purpose of the industrial or economic development of the Union."

II. For entry 58 page 199 of List II of the Seventh Schedule the following entries be substituted:

"58. Taxes on the sale or purchase of goods.
58A. Taxes on advertisements."

Provincial Reactions

The Provincial reactions are hostile to the proposal. Here they are:—

WEST BENGAL:

The Govt. while agreeing generally in principle to the proposals are of the opinion that draft amendments suggested are not only unnecessary to implement the object in view, but would be harmful in many respects. They are opposed also to the revised entry 58. Their comments on the proposals are as follows:—

PROPOSAL (a) The Govt. while agreeding that no tax should be imposed on sales which do not in fact take place within the Province, do not consider that the Centre should Legislate for it. They consider that the Provincial Legislature should be authorised to make a provision for "deeming" as has been made by them.

PROPOSAL (b): The Province agrees that a tax should not be imposed on a sale made by a manufacturer or a producer or a registered dealer in one Province to a registered dealer in another Province. The Province, however, considers that no central legislation is necessary and the object can be achieved by making a provision in the Provincial measures that sales of goods "despatched" out of the Province cannot be taxed.

PROPOSAL (c): While the Province agrees that the last sale made for export should not be taxed, they oppose the intentions in the draft amendments as it takes away their right to tax the commodity in question SOLD IN THE PROVINCE, as theirs is not a turnover tax. They, therefore, suggest that while making it obligatory for every Province to exempt sales of goods despatched out of the Province it may be left to the discretion of the Province whether any tax is to be levied on the sales for local consumption.

For the reasons stated above the Pro-

(Continued On Page 20)

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PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of a Matron in the Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi in the grade of Rs. 250-10-350 p'us allowances viz- Rs. 50/- p.m. Messing allowance. Rs. 60/- p.m. Dearness allowance, Rs. 15/- p.m. Uniform allowance and Rs. 10 - p.m. City allowance. The applicants must state their age, experience and qualifications. Applications together with copies of testimonials should reach to the Superintendent, Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi by the 23rd July, 1949. Theatre experience is essential. Residential accommodation will be provided at the Hospital.

The selected candidates will be interviewed at their own expenses.

(Sd.).....
for SUPERINTENDENT,
Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi.
(5118)

ON RETURN FROM TRIUMPHANT TOUR OF HYDERABAD and SOUTH

PRITHVI THEATRES

present at

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TODAY (Sun. 17th) 10 A.M.

PATHAN

BHANGWADI Theatre

(Kalbadevi)

TONIGHT (Sun. 17th) 8-30 P.M

GHADDAAR

TUES. 19th 8-30 P.M.

SHAKUNTALA

Plans Open—Book Now

India Needs Truly Democratic Opposition Party

One Party Rule Will Lead To Dictatorship

Former High Court Judge's Presidential Address At Civil Liberties Conference

MADRAS, July 15 (PTI): Mr. P. R. Das, retired High Court Judge, Patna, presiding over the Indian Civil Liberties Conference here today said that those who valued freedom should come together without delay and organise a "truly democratic" party in India.

"I have no doubt that this party will constitute an effective opposition in the different legislatures" he added. "We have to remember in this connection", said Mr. Das, "that we have in India today a one-party state just as Hitler's Germany was a one party state, just as Mussolini's Italy was a one party state. Such is the prestige of the Indian National Congress that when it decided to fight the election as a party, it was impossible for any other party to make any impression on the electorate."

Deploring the decision of the Congress to fight the election as a party, Mr. Das said: "The Indian National Congress, as its name implies, is a national organisation, and not a party organisation in any sense. It won independence for India, not as a party but as representing the people of India. The object of the Indian National Congress, according to its written constitution, was the attainment of independence by the people of India. That object has been attained; and the constitution of the Indian National Congress does not provide for its existence after the attainment of independence. That, at any rate, was the view of the present Prime Minister of India at one time"

DICTATORSHIP OF PARTY

"The national Government" he said, "has passed many ordinances. In fact, one ordinance follows another with bewildering rapidity, but it has not passed a self-denying ordinance such as that which was in the contemplation of Mahatmaji.

"Instead of doing that, the Congress has constituted itself the state, and like any other one-party state, it must ultimately aim at dictatorship".

"The one party state is wholly irreconcilable with a democratic state", Mr. Das said, adding: "it must be remembered that Hitler enjoyed the confidence of the German people in a remarkable degree. He was a stern legalist in one sense, he sought the verdict of the German people on every occasion, and on every occasion the German people gave him overwhelming support. But no one will suggest that Hitler's Germany was a democratic state"

Proceeding, Mr. Das said: "We have at the head of the Government a man whose life history constitutes an epic poem; a prince of birth, who deliberately chose the path of suffering and austerity; a man of imagination, foresight, courage and determination; an idealist tempered by prudence; an uncompromising hater of tyranny and oppression in every form; and if that priceless book which he has given to this world, his autobiography, is speaking the truth, an upholder of the rule of law. We have also Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the second in command; a stern and unbending realist who carries his heart in his head; and who in the course of days rather than of months gave a death blow to feudalism in this country by methods which for want of a better expression, I should like to describe as non-violent violence.

NEGATION OF FREEDOM

"With these two men at the helm of affairs", Mr. Das continued, "I should have thought that the future of India as a democratic republic was safe, but actually the draft constitution, so far accepted by the Constituent Assembly leaves it open to the executive Government to suppress political parties to interfere with the freedom of the press, freedom of speech and association, to put pople behind the prison bars without bringing them up before courts of law and thus to pave the way for dictatorship."

He contended that the draft constitution already accepted by the Constituent Assembly "wholly denies the claim made in the preamble that there is anything like democrace in the proposed constitution of India, but that, on the other hand, care has been taken to provide for dictatorship, if in the opinion of the executive Government, the situation in the country so demands."

"I also contend that there is no security either for political justice or for liberty of thought, expression and belief in the constitution as already accepted."

EFFECTIVE DEMOCRATIC OPPOSITION NECESSARY

Mr. Das referred to the various security acts promulgated by the provincial Governments, and said: "so long as those acts are in existence which give the persons in authority wide arbitrary or discretionary powers of constraint, and substitute executive justice for the rule of law, it is ridiculous to talk of democracy in India or of political justice, or of liberty of thought, expression and belief.

"We have no protection against tyrannical laws, we have no protection against arbitraries of the Executi Government. The constitution h deliberately provided for "executi justice' and not for 'rule of law'."

He also criticised the Governmen action in keeping a large number people in prison without trial and d precated lack of inclination on t part of the provincial Governments separate the judiciary from the ex cutive.

Concluding, Mr. Das said: 'I convinced that those who value fr dom should come together without d lay and organise a truly democra party in India. I have little ho that this party will make any impr sion on the electorate at the next g neral election; for high is the prest of the Congress, and Mahatma Ga dhi's name, which the Congress le ers will exploit to the fullest exte will without doubt carry them power. But nevertheless an opposit is necessary, and I have no doubt th this party will constitute an effect opposition in the different legisla res."

PUBLIC NOTICES

UNITED PROVINCES GOVERNMENT ROADWAYS

TENDER NOTICE

GOVERNMENT ROADWAYS, United Provinces has been operating rural bus services from May, 1947, according to a programme of Nationalization of Road Transport in the Province. The fleet consists of about 1,000 buses operating in the nine regions, viz. Lucknow, Kanpur, Agra, Bareilly, Meerut, Kumaon, Garhwal, Allahabad and Gorakhpur and each bus does about 100 miles per day and is allowed one day off per week. The majority of the buses are 34 and 25 seaters. Besides there are a few 17 or 20 seaters operating in the hill regions and quite a few 29 seaters.

It is now decided to carry advertisement boards on the outside of the buses according to a programme. The approximate dimensions of the boards in respect of the categories of seating capacity are given below:—

1. 34 Seater bus:
   2 Boards of size 13' x 10½" on the top grills sides and 1 board of size 4½' x 10½" on the rear panel.
2. 25 seater bus (also 29 seater).
   2 boards of size 11' x 3" on the top grill sides and 1 board of size 5' x 9" on the rear panel.
3. 17 or 20 seater bus:
   2 boards of size 7' x 9" on the top grill sides and 1 board of size 4' x 9" on the rear panel.

A contract will be given for the advertisement boards and the tenderers should quote the rates they will be prepared to pay per board per bus per month separately for each type of Board. The total number of advertisement boards to be supplies should also be stated as well as the period for which they will be kept on the buses.

Tenderers should submit the tenders duly sealed and superscribed "Tenders for Advertisement Boards" to the Transport Commissioner, U. P., 2, Clyde Road, Lucknow, before 3 P.M. on 12th August 1949.

The successful tenderers will have to enter into an agreement in the form prescribed.

The undersigned is not bound to accept highest or any tender.

JAGDISH PRASAD,
Transport Commissioner,
United Provinces.
No. 2, Clyde Road,
Lucknow, U. P.
(5148)

Lohia Condemns Calcutta Bomb Explosion

LUCKNOW, July 15 (UPI): Severe condemnation of the bomb explosions in Calcutta during the Prime Minister of India's visit was voiced by Dr Ram Manohar Lohia, Socialist Leader in a statement today. He called them "the worst of criminals or fools."

Dr. Lohia called upon the people of India to stand upto all types of terrorism. "As soon as we learn to stand on our ground the beast will run away," he said.

While terrorism" he continued "is wholly powerless to oust the present Government it has the contrary effect of spreading panic and fear. Every bomb that explodes herds the mass of the people into insecurity and therefore into frightened support of the Government.

"Every terrorist is essentially a Government supporter, He adds to prevailing inertia and helpnessness and the desire to maintain status quo and use of force. Public life must be purged of all types of force, whether Government or popular."

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia and Mr. Prem Bhasin left today for Patna 'en route' to Calcutta.

UTILISE NATURE'S GENEROSITY

Gadgil Outlines Role Of Engineers

BARODA, July 16 (P.T.I.): Mr. N. V. Gadgil, India's Minister for Works Mines and Power said here today: "Soldiers and statesmen have done their work. It now remained for engineers to utilise natures generosity in the shape of rivers so that not a part o the coutry would go without facilit of irrigation."

Mr. Gadgil was laying the foundation stone of the Baroda Engineering College. Dr. Jivaraj Mehta, Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Vice-Chancellor of the Baroda University, Dr. Radhakrishnan, Ambassador-designate to the Soviet Union and Chairman of the Universities Commission, and other members of th Commission were present.

Mr. Gadgil said India required earnest and patriotic engineers. The present output of two million kilowatts could be increased to 40 million and ever village would have electricity and ever house a radio. "Food could be produced not only for the entire popula tion but also for the continually growing population of 50 lakhs a yea When and how this could be done d pended on the engineers," he added.

The college is permanently affiliated to the Baroda University but has been given temporary affiliation with th Bombay University for certain facilitie till the Baroda University gets into i stride.

NEW DELHI, July 15. (PTI): Th Government of India have decided transfer the Railway Priority Wo relating to the Assam region to th Assam Railway from to-day Minist of Transport announced.

CITY & SUBURBS

TODAY

Hindu: Ashad Vad 7, 2005.
Muslim: Ramzan 20, 1368.
Parsi: Behman 18, 1318.
Sunrise 6-10 a.m., Sunset 7-19 p.m.
Hightide 04-14, 16-07, Lowtide 09-34, 22-54.

Today's Engagements

SHRI R. A. PODAR's party to the Raj Pramukh of Rajasthan Taj Mahal Hotel, 6 p.m.

VANITA SAMAJ, Dadar. Elocution competition. 8-30 a.m.

DADAR SCHOOL FOR BLIND, Annual Prize distribution. Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister, presides, 5 p.m.

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGAM, Matunga. Talk by Shri V. S. Srinivasan. 5-30 p.m.

GAUDIYA MISSION, Gowalia Tank. Swami Ragalankarji will lecture. 5-30 p.m.

Public Meeting of Goans on the July 17, 1949 at 11-30 a.m. in the Institute Luso-Indiano Hall, Dabul, Thakurdwar.

Successful Labour Welfare Workers

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The following are the result of the final examination of the long-term course of the school for training of Labour Welfare Workers, Bombay, held in April last:

First Class — P. P. Kulkarni, S. Misra and C. R. Naidu.

Second Class — B. Mohanty, B. Bal, R. S. Iyengar, G. R. Karki, P. S. Kanekar, S. Kapur, M. M. Khanwilkar, R. Kanan, S. R. Dhonde, K.V.R. Laxman Iyer and S. D. G. Kaushk.

Pass Class — P. Narayan, R. D. Vyas and G. Mital.

Industrial Dispute For Adjudication

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The industrial dispute between the Fazalbhoy Nathoo and Company, Bombay, and its workers has been referred for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal of Mr. I. G. Thakore.

Compensation To Owners Of Requisitioned Houses

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of Bombay has framed rules for determining compensation for the premises and lands requisitioned under the Bombay Land Requisition Act, 1948, and appointed Mr. B. V. Trivedi as Compensation Officer for determining compensation in accordance with those rules, within the limits of the city of Bombay and the Bombay Suburban District.

The landlords whose premises or lands have been requisitioned under this Act may apply to that officer in the prescribed form, copies of which will be available at his office near the Government Law College, Churchgate Station, Bombay. The Compensation Rules have been published in Part IV-B of the Bombay Government "Gazette", Extra-Ordinary, of May 24, 1949.

WOMAN COMMITS SUICIDE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Shantabai Keru a young married woman, residing at Sion who was tired of her husband's alleged ill-treatment is reported to have committed suicide yesterday.

The woman, it is alleged, set fire to her clothes after poring kerosene oil and was burnt all over body. She was removed to K.E.M. Hospital by the police where she succumbed to her injuries later on.

Arrested Under Emergency Powers Act

The Bombay city police arrested yesterday H. R. Nimbalkar alias Kulkarni for allegedly printing and distributing leaflets in Marathi without making a prior declaration as printer and publisher. The leaflets it is stated, conain matter relating to the order served on Kulkarni externing from East Khandesh.

Charged under the Emergency Powers Act, Kulkarni was produced before Mr. T. S. Vyas, Presidency Magistrate at Esplanade Court today and was enlarged on bail.

NO DIRECTIVE FROM NEHRU TO 'OVERHAUL' CONGRESS

Premier Kher Denies Press Report

BOMBAY, July 16 (UPI).

THE Government of Bombay has received no communication from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, India's Prime Minister, emphasising the need to take immediate steps to 'overhaul' and 'revitalise' the Congress organisation."

This categorical statement was made by Mr. B. G. Kher, the Premier of Bombay in an interview to the "United Press of India", contradicting a report widely circulated by a news-agency (not the UPI).

The report credited Pandit Nehru with having advised the Provincial Government, "in this supreme task" to hold periodical meetings with the heads of Provincial Congress Committees "to take stock of the situation" drawing particular attention on the heads of the Provincial Governments to the results of the recent by-election in Calcutta, and waring them "against a repetition of such defeats which seriously threatened the reputation of the 'Premier National Organisation'", and further stated that the recent meeting of the presidents and secretaries of the Bombay, Maharashtra and Gujrat Provincial Congress Committees convened by the Premier of Bombay, was an "immediate result" of the communication.

USUAL MEETINGS

"We have been holding such meetings at regular intervals ever since we assumed office in 1946," Mr. Kher said "the first meeting was held as far back as August 17, 1946, and the one held on July 11 was the fifteenth. We established this convention of meeting presidents and secretaries of the Bombay, Maharashtra, Gujrat and Karnatak Provincial Congress Committees in conference informally with a view to maintaining close contact with the committees and ensuring smooth working. All the ministers of the Bombay Cabinet attend the meetings so the information relating to all the departments becomes easily available to the office-bearers of the Provincial Congress Committees attending it."

"With the same end in view," Mr. Kher added, "we have made a provision in the constitution of our Provincial Legislature Congress Party, whereby the presidents and secretaries of the Provincial Congress Committee, even in case of their not being members of either of the Provincial Legislatures, become ex-officio members of the Party. They have all along been attending the meetings of the Party and participate in their deliberations."

PATTABHI'S APPRECIATION

Mr. Kher further disclosed: "When Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, the Congress President, came to know this convention in vogue in our Province at the meeting of office-bearers of the Provincial Congress Committees convened recently by him, he expressed appreciation of the practise as a means of maintaining close contacts between the Provincial Governments and the Provincial Congress Committees."

"National Tree-Planting Week"

NEW DELHI, July 16 (U.P.I.): Organization of a 'National hTree-Planting Week" as a special feature of the second independence anniversary celebrations has been suggested by the Central Ministry of Agriculture in a communication to all Provincial and State Governments.

The communication suggests that the whole week commencing from August 15, should be observed as the national planting week and places which are unsuitable for foodgrains or vegetable cultivation should be used for the purpose.

No Restrictions Against Carrying Handloom Cloth

NEW DELHI, July 16: A certain amount of confusion seems to exist in the mind of the public in regard to the restrictions imposed against carrying of cloth by passengers as part of their personal luggage.

The law, as it exists today, restricts a passenger from carrying more than 10 lbs. of cloth manufactured by the Indian mills as personal lugrage. There is no restriction whatsoveer against passengers carrying as part of their personal luggage any quantity of Handloom cloth, Powerloom cloth, foreign cloth and yarn imported from outside India, and apparel.

Thermal Station At Kurnool

MADRAS, July 16, (P. T. I.): Madras Cabinet today approved a scheme for installation of a central thermal station at Kurnool with two five thousand K. V. generating sets.

This station would have substations at Dhone, in Kurnool district, and Anantapur Gooty and Bamidi, in Anantapur district. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 1,45,27,000.

FAMINE RELIEF IN BARODA

Special Commissioner Reviews Progress

BARODA, July 16:

"We can confidently say that the people have emerged from the famine economically stronger than before, as the relief works under taken were such as would permanently strengthen the economy of those tracts", observed Mr. V. T. Dehejia, Special Commissioner for Baroda at a Press Conference held in his Office on July 15.

Revenue remissions and suspension, said Mr. Dehejia, amounting to over Rs. 64 lakhs were sanctioned.

INTEGRATION

Mr. Dehejia added that complete integration of Baroda with Bombay Province would be effected by a notification which would be issued under Section 290 (A) of the Government of India Act, which would make Baroda an integral part of Bombay Province from August 1.

A notification would also be issued making all Bombay Acts applicable to Baroda. To dispose of pending cases before the Privy Council and to hear appeals against the dicisions of the Baroda High Court, a Special Bench of two High Court Judges would be set up at Baroda for a short time.

Asked about Baroda's representatives in the Bombay Legislature Mr. Dehejia said that the question whether these representatives would be from among the elected or nominated members of the State Legislature was under the consideration of the Government and legislation about that would soon be enacted. The new legislation would take into consideration the different circumsideration the different circumstances of all these States.

BOMBAY SETS UP JUDICIAL COMMITTEE

Appeals From Merged States To Be Heard

A Judicial Committee consisting of two judges of the Bombay High Court chosen by the Chief Justice will be set up to hear all appeals, applications or proceedings which were pending at the time of the merger of various States.

The order which has been issued under the Extra Provincial Jurisdiction Act lays down the procedure to deal with pending appeals from the merged areas and other ancillary matters. It is also provided that if there is a difference of opinion between the two judges constituting the Judicial Committee, it shall be decided by a third judge of the High Court.

The schedule to the order gives the particular dates from which the order is to have retrospective effect in respect of each merged state.

Special Haj Officer Appointed

NEW DELHI, July 16, (P. T. I.): Maulvi Abdul Majid of Banaras has been appointed special Haj officer to look after Indian pilgrims in the Hejaz, particularly at Mecca and Medina, it was announced here today.

Maulvi Abdul Majid will work in the Indian Consulate in Jedda and will deal with all matters affecting the welfare of Indian Pilgrims in the Hejaz.

About 15,000 Indian pilgrims are expected to visit Hejaz this year.

THE WEATHER

POONA, July 16, (PTI): The following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours and departure from normal with total rainfall from June 1, 1949 recorded at 0-8 hours (IST) on July 16 1949:—

Ahmedabad 93 79 1.0 3.6 minus 6.1 Ahmednagar 88 71 0.5 3.7 minus 3.5 Ajmer 87 74 0.9 6.6 plus 0.6 Akola 72 0.6 17.6 plus 7.0 Bangalore 81 66 1.8 92 plus 4.2 Baroda 91 78 0.1 5.9 minus 6.6. Belgaum 77 70 0.1 2.8 minus 13.6 BOMBAY 88 79 0.2 36.2 36.8 plus 2.8 Calcutta 89 79 0.7 17.7 minus 0.7 Cutack 87 79 0.2 10.0 minus 6.4 Delhi 91 79 T 4.2 minus 3.0 Hyderabad (Dn) 84 0.3 9.2 plus 1.9 Jaipur 92 80 0 6.1 minus 0.3 Jubbulpore 91 78 0.1 12.5 P minus 4.0 Lucknow 96 82 T 5.7 minus 4.6 Indore 87 7 73 T 12.9 plus 1.3 Madras 95 79 0 5.4 plus 1.9 Madura 93 79 0 1.3 minus 1.4 Mahabaleshwar 66 62 3.5 5 61.5 minus 26.3 Mussoorie 70 61 0 18.4 minus 1.5 Nagpur 90 77 1.2 24.7 plus 8.1 Ootacamund 56 52 2.4 8.7 minus 1.6 Patna 93 81 0 17.1 plus 4.0 Poona 82 71 0.1 2.7 minus 5.0 Shillong 75 65 0.3 20.6 P minus 6.0 Sholapur 89 72 0.4 10.1 plus 3.5 Simla 72 59 0.1 12.8 minus 1.6 Surat 87 77 1.9 8.4 minus 9.4.

The following is the daily weather summary for Saturday, July 16, 1949:—

Another low pressure wave associated with the unsettled conditions in the north-west Bay of Bengal has moved inland and shallow depression lies this morning over the central parts of country. It is likely to move west-north-westwards.

The monsoon has continued to be vigorous in South Malabar and been active in Assam, West Bengal, Orissa, Saurashtra, Gujarat the Central Provinces, the Konkan, the north Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and north Malabar. Local rain also occurred in Chhota Nagpur, sub-Himalayan West Bengal, Bihar, the West United Provinces, the Madras Deccan and the north Madras coast with a few showers in the east United Provinces, east Rajputana, Madhya Bharat and south-east Madras.

FORECAST VALIED UNTIL THE EVENING OF JULY 17:—Rainfall will be widespread in Assam, sub-Himalayan West Bengal, the Central Provinces Hyderabad, the Bombay Deccan, the Konkan, Malabar and Mysore and occur locally over the rest of the country outside west Rajputana and the east coast of the peninsula where scattered showers are likely.

HEAVY RAIN FALL WARNING:—Locally heavy rain is likely in the west Central Provinces, the north Deccan, the Konkan and north Malabar during the next 36 hours.

CITY TO HAVE HEAVY SHOWERS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Rains will increase in Bombay city and suburbs in the new 36 hours when intermittent rain with heavy showers is expected, according to the Observatory.

The monsoon was expected to strengthen further in North Bombay Deccan, Gujerat, Sourashtra and Cutch and would continue to be strong in Konkan. Widespread rain with "heavy to very heavy" falls were likely in these regions.

In the 24 hours ending 8-30 a.m. this morning, Tansa lake region had very heavy rainfall, 3.5 inches being recorded. Tulsi lake had half an inch, while Vehar and Pawai recorded quarter of an inch each.

Colaba, Juhu and Malabar Hill recorded 1/4 inch each during the same period, while Santa Cruz had only eight cents.

The total rainfall in Bombay since June 1 now stood at 36.8 inches, 2.8 inches above normal.

Bombay Prohibition Act

BOMBAY, Saturday.

With the application of Bombay Prohibition Act, 1949, to the province, including the merged areas, from June 16 last, the Bombay Abkari Act, 1878, the Opium Act, 1878 and the Bombay Molasses Act, 1947, ceased to be in force that date, as they were repealed by the new Act, says a press note.

The Bombay Prohibition act contains provisions relating to intoxicants as well as opium, mahura flowers and molasses.

Broadcast By Film Producer

MADRAS, July 16, (P. T. I.): All India Radio, Madras, will broadcast an electrical recording of a talk by Mr. V. Shantaram, film producer of Bombay, on "Film Industry in India". The talk can be heard at 9-30 p.m. on Monday, July 18, on 207.3, 41.32 and 60.89 metres.

Overall Defence Body For Europe

Condition For Arms Supply To Western Union

WASHINGTON, July 15 (UPA)—Senator J. William Fulbright, Democrat, told the Senate today, "Before sending arms, a programme for an overall European defense establishment should definitely be worked out among participating nations."

"Sixteen individual defense organizations will be futile except for internal public duty. To be effective there must be a single co-ordinated military organiation with a well defined and responsible command by a single general staff. If this is not done we run the risk of supplying vital arms to states unable to prevent their falling into the hands of an aggressor. We have failed to achieve economic integration of these countries with quite unsatisfactory results. Surely we will not repeat that error in the military programme."

BENELUX DEFENCE PLANS APPROVED

BRUSSELS, July 16 (P.T.I.-Reuter): The Western Union defence ministers approved at their Luxembourg meeting yesterday a concerted plan for the defence efforts of the five Brussels signatory powers, they announced in a "communique" issued here today.

They also set in hand measures to increase the effectiveness of existing forces and approved supplementary armaments programmes submitted to them.

The meeting was attended by the defence ministers of Britain, France, Holland Belgium and Luxembourg who were accompanied by economic and other experts.

United States and Canadian observers were also present.

BOMBAY BULLION CRISES

Temporary Suspension Of Business Ordered

BOMBAY, July 16 (U.P.I.): The Government of Bombay has directed the Bombay Bullion association to suspend its business for a fortnight from today, i.e., till July 30.

The order which has been published in today's Bombay Government Gazette, does not, however, affect the settlement of contracts for Ashadh and also of those entered into till Yesterday for Shrawan, says a press note.

The Government has given its approval to the resolution which was passed by the board of the Bombay Bullion Association and confirmed by its members declaring an emergency in the bullion market.

The government has asked the Board to investigate into the cause which are responsible for frequent crises in the bullion market and make areport to it at an early date.

The board has further been directed to re-examine its bye-laws with a view to ensuring smooth working of the forward contract.

In order that these suggestions are carried out by the board before fresh business is done, the Government has directed the suspension of business of the bullion association till July 30.

Urgent Meeting Of Bullion Board Summoned

BOMBAY, July 16. (UPI)

The Government of Bombay have decided to sanction 'emergency' powers to the board of the Bombay Bullion Association to declare a state of emergency in the bullion market, the United Press of India learns.

The Government, however, it is further learnt, stipulated two conditions in sanctioning the Board emergency powers, namely, that the Board should penalise the merchants who had taken part in the illegal 'option' business and that it should also guarantee that no such illegal dealings would take place in future.

Shortly after the decision of the Government was communicated to the Board on the telephone, an urgent Board meeting was summoned to decide the issue finally.

U.S. To Stockpile Materials From Sterling Area

WASHINGTON, July 15 (UPA): An United States official said to-day that "very substantial consideration" was being given by the Munitions Board to purchases of stockpiling material in the Sterling area.

The Munitions Board works under the National Security Council.

INQUIRY INTO AIR CRASH BEGINS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Exploratory and preliminary investigations with regard to the crash of the Dutch airship "Franeker" were taken a step further today, when the Dutch aeronautical experts, accompanied by their counterparts from the Government of India's Directorate General of Civil Aviation and a team of staff photographers climbed the slushy, trackless jungles of Chandivli Hills and minutely inspected the wreckage, scattered over a radius of half-a-mile. Scores of photographs were also taken by the photographers who accompanied the party, in order to record every bit of available evidence, in case after prima facie investigations, it is found that there is room for a proper and exhaustive enquiry.

An official representative of the K.L.M., Royal Dutch Air Lines) stated today that what was at present happening was only preliminary investigations, the prelude to an enquiry, but was not an enquiry by itself. He added that the actual official inquiry would be started only after such time, as the Government of India as well as the visiting team of experts, came to the conclusion that the preliminary investigations and findings were concluded.

At the visit this morning to the scene of the disaster, the Indian Government party consisted of Mr. K. S. Puri, Director of Inspection, Directorate-General of Civil Aviation, Mr. K. N Raha, Deputy Director-General of Civil Aviation, some other officers and photographers; the Dutch team consisted of Mr M. S. Kamminga, Chief Accident Investigation Secretary of the Netherlands Government, Captain Malouine, General Flight Superintendent, K.L.M. Airlnes and others.

The strength of the Dutch expert team was reinforced today by two more men arriving by plane to the city. They are Prof F.A. Vening Meinesz, Director of the Netherlands Meteorological Department and Prof. H. J. Van Der Maas, Aeronautical Engineering Expert of the Netherlands Government.

It is learnt that in the course of their investigation, the teams representing the two Governments, will endeauvour to collect whatever aircraft instruments are traceable from the inspection of the wreckage. The experts feel that these instruments will help them to ascertain if there were any defects in the mechanism and functioning of the craft at the time of the crash. Particular attention, it is learnt, is being paid to what the reading of the altimeter was, when the crash took place and at what speed the plane was cruising at the moment of the disaster. It is felt that the speedometer would give this record, if it is discovered. Portions of the wings and the fuselage as well as parts of the wrecked engines, were closely scrutinised by the visiting parties today.

DETERMINING ASPECT OF ACCIDENT

An attempt will be made to mathematically gauge the velocity of the blast, consequent on the explosion of the petrol tanks of the aircraft, in order to determine with precision every aspect of the accident. The meteorological experts, are expected to establish details of the exact atmospheric conditions, including visibility, obtaining at the time when the plane came to grief. Radio-telephonic communications between the plane and the tower control, when the plan was encircling the aerodrome prior to landing will be thoroughly looked into by experts on both sides. In addition to this, the nature of the wireless receptions both of the plan as well as the control tower, will also be studied carefully. The logs of the aerodrome as well as the airships log, it at all found, will be compared.

With the data thus collected, the two parties, will compare notes and then decide on the next step.

It is also learnt that the Dutch experts will be making frequent visits to the hill during the next few days.

Mr. D. S. Jung, the Controller of Aerodromes, Bombay, was in consultation with some members of the Dutch party.

Last Body Found

The mutilated and highly decomposed body of the last of the victims of the "Franeker" disaster was recovered from the tragic forest-clad hill into which the constellation crashed, only this morning—four days after the disaster.

The body which was brought to the city morgue by the Thana police was in such a state of decomposition, that it was impossible to establish its identity.

The body which reached the city morgue at 6-25 p.m. on Friday was also in an advanced state of decomposition and therefore the authorities decided to dispose it of at once.

It is understood that today's gruesome find will also not be allowed to stay in the morgue for long but will be quickly disposed of.

Only 28 of the 45 killed were duly identified before Mr. B. R. Jayakar the city coroner. Photographs of the remaining have been taken and preserved in court awaiting the arrival of photographs from America, Holland and other places for final identification.

VIET MINH GUERILLAS ACTIVE AGAIN

12 Killed On Bastille Day

PARIS, July 15 (PTI Reuter)—Twelve people were killed and 176 injured by bombs thrown by guerillas of the Viet-Minh (Indo-Chinese autonomy movement) during yesterday's celebrations in Viet-Nam of Bastille Day, the French agency, Agence France Presse reported today.

Bao Dai Visits Capital Towns

HANOI, July 15 (PTI-Reuter): Bao-Dai, Head of the new State of Vietnam to-day reached Hanoi, capital of Tongking, in his tour of Viet Nam capital towns. He will stay 10 days.

From the airport Bao Dai drove to the "Puiginer Palace", former Residence of the French Governor-General, through streets decorated with Vietnamese flags and portraits of himself. Crowds lined the route.

After entertaining the French authorities and the British, Indian, Chinese and other Consuls, Bao Dai saw a parade of infantry and armoured Vietnamese units.

TERRORISM ON THE INCREASE IN MALAYA

KUALA LUMPUR, July 16. (PTI-Reuter), Bandit attacks throughout Malaya have increased 50 per cent in the last three weeks over the previous three weeks, the Federation's Acting Police Commissioner said here yesterday.

"The attacks generally are in the well defended areas", the Commissioner continued.

"The figures do not mean a general rise in the enemy potential throughout the peninsula" he said.

WASHINGTON, July 15. (PTI-Reuter): United States Senators agreed tentatively to-day to cut 1,250 million dollars from proposed military expenditure during this fiscal year.

U. S. Should Check Advance Of Communism In Asia

KNICKERBOCKER'S VOICE ON AIR

NEW YORK, July 13 (PTI-Reuter): AMERICAN wireless listeners to-night heard the recorded voice of a dead man warn them that "world war three looks inevitable unless the United States throws its whole weight against the advance of Communism in Asia."

The voice was that of Mr. H. R. Knickerbocker, who was among the 13 American correspondents killed in the Bombay plane crash on Tuesday.

His warning was contained in the fourth and last of a series of talks titled "Can Communism Conquer Asia?" Which was recorded in Singapore.

Knickerbocker spoke about Communist activity in China, Indochina and Burma and said that in Siam there was "frightened Government compelled to tolerate a monster Soviet embassy from which issue Molotov's directives."

In Indonesia the Dutch opposition to Communism would be replaced soon by the uncertain strength of the Indonesians themselves.

India and Pakistan were "so absorbed in revelling over their deliverance from the tired old British empire that they take little notice of the sobre-toothed tiger young and hungary creeping down from Seberia".

In Malaya, Knickerbocker continued, a handful of jungle Communists were losing but only losing to the best troops in the British Army.

The British had resisted Communism in Malaya by force, he said, with such effect that "not only has communism disappeared as an organised force in Singapore but common crime has decreased to such an extent that Singapore is the most orderly city in the orient today".

Knickerbocker stated: "It will take a Truman doctrine in Asia and a MacArthur plan for economic aid to Asia and a pacific pact like the Atlantic Pact and an overall armaments plan to aid the free peoples of Asia to arm and defend themselves under American guidance.

"The stake of the United States in Asia is simple enough. It is survival.".

CARIBBEAN PLANE CRASH

Trial Of Those Responsible Ordered

SAN JUAN, (Puerto Rico), July 15 (PTI-Reuter)—Acting Governor Vicente Geigel Polanco ordered today that those allegedly responsible for the recent Caribbean plane crash which cost 54 lives should go on trial on August 8 at San Juan, District Court.

After an investigation District Attorney Jose C. Aponte recomended prosecution of the owner, pilots and crewmen of strato freight, the airline which operated the ill-fated plane, and the proprietors of the Capitol Travel Agency which sold tickets to the passengers—Puerto Ricans flying to New York.

Since the war, thousands of Puerto Ricans, who are American citizens have left the Island for the "Spanish Harlem" section of New York in an effort to improve their economic status.

Small airlines, using war surplus planes, afford cheap transportation.

PARIS, July 15 (PTI-Reuter): President Vincent Auriol has decided to commute to life deportation sentences of death passed on two Madagascar Deputies for leading a revolt against the French in Madagascar in 1947, it was officially learned to-night.

TATAS AVENGE DEFEAT

Railway Men Trounced In Harwood League

BOMBAY, Saturday

Tata's avenged their recent First Division Harwood League defeat at the hands of G. I. P. Railway by trouncing the Railwaymen in the second meeting by six goals to nee. The Railwaymen had won on the previous occasion by three goals to two.

The Railway were quite on even terms in the initial half and maintained this till close on half time, but just before the breather Tata's gained the lead, but the scond half saw the Railway fade away due to many of their players removing their boots on a ground that was slippery. Tata's added three goals in the second period.

Peter Ferrao, put through by Krishnan, opened Tata's account from a disputed off-side position in the tenth minute of play, this lead was short-lived, for five minutes later, a free-kick was awarded against Tata's, Michael D'Souza was fouled by Damodar. The former player took the kick and sent in a capital centre which B. Duncan headed past Thangalaya in goal.

Tata's managed to net on two other occasions before the breather to put themselves in a safe position. Balan was responsible for two delightful goals, the result of opportunism. Tata's crossed over with the score-board reading three goals to one.

In the second half Tata's added three more goals. Peter Ferrao sent in a low shot which Suklal failed to collect confidently. Then in the last stages of the game Anthony Braganza added their fifth and on the dot of the final whistle, Anvar completed the day's scoring. Tata's won by six goals to one.

The teams:—

TATA'S: Thangalaya; Shetty Papan; Anathram, Krishnan, Damodar; Anthony, Anvar, Peter Ferrao, Braganza, Balan.

G. I. P. RLY.: Sukal; Pavry, D'Mello; A. Duncan, B. Duncan, D. Jones; M. D'Souza, Tambe, Tulley, Shiva, James.

Referee: Natarajan.

PAREL SOCCER

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The following are the results of the matches played in the Indian Football League at Parel:—

First Division:— St. Xavier's "A" 1; (M. D'Sa) General Motors 0.

Tata "A" 4 (G. D'Souza 3, Furtado) Little Pioneers 0.

Second Division:— St. Xavier's "B" 7; (Coutinho 5, Raju, Pereira) Riders S. C. 0.

CALCUTTA FOOTBALL TO BE RESUMED

Football will be resumed in Calcutta from Monday, July 18, as a result of a decision taken by the I. F. A. tonight.

It also discussed the issue arising out of the abandoned match between the East Bengal Club and the Aryan Club on Thursday week and decided that there would be no replay. The result of the match would now stand, East Bengal who are at the top of the league table thus lose two vital points as Aryans were leading two to one when the match was abandoned due to the referee being mobbed by a section of spectators.

In the Day's Sport

FOOTBALL

Cooperage

5-45 p.m. St. Francis Goan's vs. Trades, (First Division Harwood League).

St. Xavier's College Ground, Parel

3-30 p.m. GIP Rly 'C' vs. Asian S.C.

4-40 p.m. Goan's B' vs Indian Gymkhana.

5-40 p.m. Bombay City vs. R.I.N

GIP Railway Ground, Parel

4-30 p.m. S.I.E.S. vs Herbert Menioreak.

5-30 p.m. St. Joseph's vs. St. Stanislaus.

BADMINTON

P. J. Hindu Gymkhana

9-30 a.m. Quarter finals Men's Doubles.

3-30 p.m. Semi finals Men's Doubles

5-30 p.m. Final Men's Doubles (Open Badminton Doubles).

Mabel Brodie And Dyer Win Two Titles

TRIPLE CROWN ELUDES GOOL NASIKWALLA

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THREE players won two titles each in the Byculla Y.M.C.A. table tennis tournament which concluded this evening. They were Mrs. Gool Nasikwala, who narrowly missed the rare distinction of winning the triple crown, Miss Mabel Brodie and Ossie Dyer. Mrs. Gool Nasikwala had won the singles and the doubles last evening, and today she was beaten in the mixed doubles final. Miss Brodie, who in partnership with Mrs. Nasikwala had won the doubles, added to her tally the mixed doubles in which she was partnered by Ossie Dyer. The last named won both his titles this evening the singles and the mixed doubles.

There was not much to enthuse over in today's finals. The two singles finals, one the juniors and the other men's open singles attracted a lot of attention. In the Junior event, Thakersey played excellently to retain his title at the expense of I. R. Joosab, and in the men's singles Ossie Dyer won the championship by getting the better of N. B. Mistry in four games. Mistry's defence proved of little avail against Dyer except when the latter relaxed a little, and on one such occasion Mistry took full advantage by annexing the game. Dyer won by three games to one.

The men's doubles as expected went to D. H. Kapadia and Sam Motiwala, who did not concede a single game to their opponents Somaya and Sampat.

Not many expected Dyer and Miss Brodie lower the colours of D. H. Kapadia and Mrs. Gool Nasikwala in the mixed final. But playing an attacking game, though replete with numerous mistakes, Dyer and Miss Mabel Brodie managed to win in the end by three games to one.

Mr. K. M. Mathew, one of the members of the Board of the Directors of the Y.M.C.A. presided and Mrs. Mathew distributed the prizes.

The following were the results:—

MEN'S SINGLES

(Holder: U M. Chandarana, not defending)

Final: O. Dyer beat N. B. Mistry, 21-19, 21-14, 11-21, 21-19.

MEN'S DOUBLES

(Holders: O. Dyer and H. M. Khanchand, not defending)

Final: D. H. Kapadia and S. N. Motiwala beat D. Somaya and D. P. Sampat, 21-15, 21-19, 21-15.

MIXED DOUBLES

(Holders: Mrs. R. Solomon and U. M. Chandarana, not defending)

Final: Miss Mabel Brodie and O. Dyer beat Mrs. Gool Nasikwala and D. H. Kapadia, 21-7, 22-20, 21-23, 21-14.

JUNIOR'S SINGLES

(Holder: S. K. Thakersey)

Final: S. K. Thakersey beat I. R. Joosab, 21-14, 21-16.

OSSIE DYER

Lucknow's Claims For Commonwealth Match

LUCKNOW, July 15 (PTI): The Executive Committee of the Lucknow Sports Association at an emergency meeting today authorised Dr. A. C. Chatterjee its General Secretary to negotiate with the U.P. Cricket Association for fixing up Lucknow as the venue of the forthcoming Commonwealth versus Governor's XI Cricket match.

Dr. Chatterjee, who met the President of the U.P. Cricket Association, Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagram said that the President was also of the opinion that Lucknow being the Government Headquarters, the match should be staged there.

WISDEN'S FIVE CRICKETERS

Unique List Of All Australians

LONDON, July 16 (PTI-Reuter): Five of the all-conquering Australian Team which swept through English cricket last season have been honoured by selection as "Cricketeers of the Year" in the 86th issue of Wisden, Cricketeers Almanack, which has just made its public appearance.

They are A. L. Hasset, R. R. Lindwall, A. R Morris, W. E. Johnston and D. Tallon.

Their choice was primarily a tribute to the record of Sir Donald Bradman's unbeaten side, and was influenced by the limited opportunities given to Australian players to appear in this illustrious gallery compared with the chances of English Cricketeers.

LOCKE'S CHALLENGE TO HENRY COTTON

LONDON, July 15 (PTI-Reuter): Bobby Locke of South Africa, the new British Open Golf Champion today issued a challenge to Henry Cotton who did not defend his open title this year after winning for the third time twelve months ago.

Locke said he was prepared to meet Cotton in a series of five matches for a sidestake of £2,000 and suggested the matches be played in Leeds, Manchester, London, Edinburgh and Birmingham.

LANCASHIRE LEAGUE CLUB'S ATTRACTIVE OFFER TO PHADKAR

LONDON, July 15. (PTI-Reuter):

An attractive offer has been made to D. G. Phadkar, the Indian test cricketer, to play for Crompton Cricket Club, the central Lancashire League team next season.

Phadkar, who was sent to England by the Indian Cricket Board of Control to be coached in fast bowling at the cricketing school of Alf Governor, the former Surrey player, has been offered £700 to play for the club during the 1950 season starting in May and a benefit of £150 if he does well.

Phadkar is seriously thinking the matter over, but whatever his decision he will leave on his way home to India at the end of this month.

If Phadkar decides to accept the offer he will return to England at the expenses of the English League Club.

It is understood that the offer was made last week when Phadkar was watching a League game in which Vinoo Mankad, another Indian test player, who assists Castletown Moor in the same League, was playing.

HAT-TRICK BY MCQUADE

Secunderabad Races

HYDERABAD (Dn.), July 16

The following are the results of today's Hyderabad races:—

THE BAGHDAD PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

GOLSHAN (G. A. Haji) 9-4 Mohammed Khan 1. PRINCE FAISAL (Nawabzada S. M. Khan) 7-8 P. Khade 2. ROMP HOME (Mrs. W. G Thompson) 8-4 A. G. Thompson 3. MAMLUK 7-7 Raut 4.

Not run: Mosaki Pasha, Naufal, and Time Step.

Won by: Head, 1/2 length, 1/2 length

Time: 1 minute 32 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 19/8. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 13 and Rs. 7/8.

Winner trained by: G. A. Haji.

Favourite: Romp Home.

(An objection for interference raised by P. Khade against Mohd. Khan was over-ruled by the Stewards.)

THE MONTGOMERY PLATE. Division II—Distance 6 furlongs.

CARPALA (Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Banker) 9-4 Steven 1. ROSE OF INDIA (P. D. Aswani) 7-7 Z. K. Khan 2. ALMA (Mr. S Malkonda Reddy) 7-12 Raut 3. KEEP SMILING (Mr. M. Ali Asker) 7-11 A. G. Thompson 4.

Not run: Look Out and Happiness.

Won by: 1/2 length, 1 length, 1 length.

Time: 1 minute 23 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 15/8. Places Rs. 11/8, Rs. 36/8 and Rs. 22.

Winner trained by: Sikander.

Favourite: Karpala.

THE PAIGAH CUP—Distance 6 furlongs.

KURLESHWARI (G. R. Kolte and Rao Saheb D. B. Bhilare) 8-12 Mull Singh 1. THE CHEF (Zamindar of Chikkavaram) 8-9 J. O'Neale 2. RIO DOCE (Mr. R. Chamria) 8-6 Stevens 3. TAJIK (Mr. P. J. Sayegh) 7-11 N. Baker 4.

Not run: Surprising, Nizamuddin, Southern Cross, Sunny Boy and Sherdil.

Won by: 1 length, 1/2 length, 1 length.

Time: 1 minute 22 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 26/8. Places Rs. 10/8, Rs. 24/8 and Rs. 15.

Winner trained by: Baba Khan.

Favourite: Very Little.

THE MONTGOMERY PLATE. Division I—Distance 6 furlongs.

PRIZE BOND (Zamindar of Chikkavaram) 8-12 B. McQuade 1. MISS HARMONY (Mr. A. Mashalla) 8-8 P. Khade 2. ROBIN ADAIR (P. R. Subbier) 9-1 Henderson 3. PRINCESS MARNOCK (R. G. Ibrahim) 8-9 Simmons 4.

Not run: Peppermint and Theresa's Gift.

Won by: 2 lengths, 1/2 length, 2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 25 1/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 23/8. Places Rs. 8, Rs. 6 and Rs. 8.

Winner trained by M. Farah.

Favourite: Miss Harmony.

THE MUKARAM JAH CUP—Distance 6 furlongs.

DOMINIC'S GIRL (Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Banker) 9-4 B. McQuade 1. RAJ KANYA (Rao Bahadur K. V. Al R. M. Ramanatha Chettair) 8-8 Simmons 2. GREEN LAD (Mr. Sultan S. Sikandar) 8-2 Raut 3. FORWARD BLOC (T. K. Sundaram) 8-0 Fitzgerald 4.

Not run: Zalim, Golden Hind and Handsome.

Won by: 1/2 length, 1/2 length, 1/2 length.

Time: 1 minute 25 1/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 22/8. Places Rs. 11, Rs. 26/8 and Rs. 33.

Winner trained by: Lt.-Col. Kerr.

Favourite: Onyx.

THE BHOPAL PLATE.—Distance 1 mile 1 1/2 furlongs.

PURE EMERALD (P. D. Aswani) 8-7 B. McQuade 1. CHETNA (Mr. M. A. Ansari) 9-2 Bhoor Singh 2. TAP DANCE (Major D. R. Munro and Mr. Ali Khan) 7-4 Raut 3. HUZUR (Mr. E. Ghouse Baig) 8-1 Fazal Rehman 4.

Not run: Black and White, Bonne and Battle Song.

Won by: Neck, 1 length, Head.

Time: 2 minutes 17 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 107. Places Rs. 25/8, Rs. 16 and Rs. 29.

Favourite: Torrent.

THE IRAQ PLATE.—Distance 1 mile SHARJEEL (Mr. P. Narayan Singh) 7-6 Raut 1. OFFICER (Mr. M. H. Khan) 8-8 Ahmed Khan 2. NAQIB (Mr. N. Kannappan) 7-3 Percival 3. EDEN (Nawab Tarban) 7-12 Mull Singh 4.

Not run: Jowdat al Iraq, Mozan, Arabian Star and Pukar.

Won by: 3 1/2 lengths, 2 lengths, 1/2 length.

Time: 1 minute 59 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 30. Places Rs. 12/8 and Rs. 16/8.

Winner trained by: Syed Saleh.

Favourite: Abu Muslim.

Treble Event tote on four tickets paid Rs. 1,995 each.

CUT IN PETROL QUOTA

Half Rations For Private Cars And Cycles

BOMBAY, July 16 (UPI): The Government of India have decided to reduce the existing petrol allocations to Provinces and States by 25 per cent with immediate effect, in addition to a cut of 50 per cent in the basic rations for private cars and motor cycles with effect from August 1, 1949, says a press note.

It is explained that in their press note dated the 25th June, 1949, the Government of India announced an increase of 25 per cent in the petrol quotas of various Provinces and States for civil consumption for the current quarter, but in view of the difficult Sterling position that has lately developed it became necessary to review the foreign exchange provision for the import of petroleum products. As a result of this review, it is found that civil consumption of petrol can be permitted only to the extent of 37 million gallons per quarter, as against 60 million gallons indicated as available in the beginning of the current quarter.

All owners of motor vehicles are informed that no advantage will be gained by cashing their coupons in advance, as in assessing their basic rations in accordance with the revised scale, the coupons already used by them will be taken into account.

Greer Garson Gets Married

HOLLYWOOD, July 15 (UPA): The Metro Goldwyn Mayer announced that actress Greer Garson to-day married Colonel E. E. "Buddy" Fogelson, prominent Dallas Oil operator, in a ceremony at Santa Fe, New Mexico.

The newlyweds refused to tell friends or newsmen where they will be spending their honeymoon which, Miss Garson said, she hoped would "last for 57 years."

Echo Of Bomb Incident

UP-COUNTRY YOUTH ARRESTED

CALCUTTA, July 16 (API): Motilal Shaw, a twenty-year-old up-country youngman was produced to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate as the fifth person concerned in the bombing incident at the Brigade Parade Ground where Pandit Nehru addressed a public meeting on July 14.

Shaw, who was brought to court with his head bandaged had earlier been discharged from the Presidency General Hospital, where he had been admitted soon after his arrest, following the incident. The Magistrate rejected the bail application moved on his behalf and remanded him to police custody till July 22.

Four others arrested in this connection where placed before the Magistrate yesterday and also remanded to custody till July 22.

Bombay Assembly Poona Session On September 9

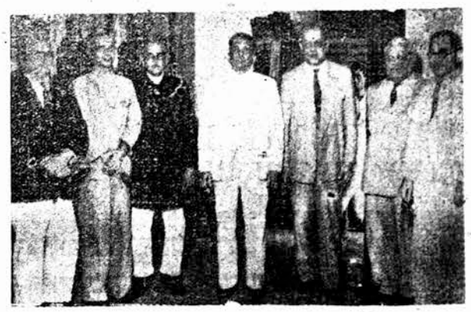
BOMBAY, July 16 (U.P.I.): The autumn session of the Bombay Legislative Assembly will begin at the Council Hall, Poona, at 2 p.m. on Friday, September, 9 1949, says an official announcement. The Bombay Legislative Council will begin its session at 2 p.m. on Friday, September 16, at the Council Hall Poona.

First Vice-Chancellor Of Karnatak University

BOMBAY, Saturday

The Government of Bombay has appointed Mr. R. A. Jahagirdar, M.A., LL.B., Advocate, High Court, Bombay as the first Vice-Chancellor of the University of Karnatak. The appointment is for a period of two years.

KARNATAK 'VARSITY VICE-CHANCELLOR



Mr. R. A. Jahagirdar, who has been appointed Vice-Chancellor of the Karnatak University was felicitated by the advocates of Bombay High Court. Photo shows Mr. R. A. Jahagirdar in centre and the Chief Justice to his left.

U. S. Indicts Moscow Of Treaty Violations

WASHINGTON WHITE PAPER ON AID TO CHINA

Chiang Comes In For His Full Share Of Blame

WASHINGTON, July 16, (UPA): Indictment of the Soviet Union for allegedly conniving to aid the Chinese Communists in violation of Moscow's treaty pledges to furnish moral and material assistance only to the Chinese Nationalist Government is expected to emerge as one of the highlights of the State Department's White Paper on China.

It will be published here about July 26.

United States officials still maintained the strictest secrecy concerning the exact details of the White Paper, which will consist of a mass of documents running into many thousands of words, plus a commentary of considerable length.

However, informed quarters, in a general discussion of the contents of the White Paper, said the following points could be expected to emerge:

1) **In violation of the Sino-Soviet treaty of August 14, 1945, the Soviet Union has given the Chinese Communists both open and concealed moral and material assistance, facilitating the conquest of a large part of China.**

2) **The Chinese Nationalist Government was in effect committing "suicide" when it disregarded General George Marshall's advice and in July, 1947, decided on an all-out campaign to suppress the Communists by force.**

3) **The Chinese Communists now have revealed themselves definitely as "ruthless totalitarians", directly under control of Moscow, and retain no vestiges of being a national reform movement.**

4) **Generals Marshall and Albert Wedemeyer are split over the question of continuing aid to Chiang Kai-Shek's Nationalist forces, but are agreed on Chiang as the only Nationalist leader who had any chance of staving off national disaster.**

VIOLATIONS OF TREATY

In a note appended to the treaty, Russia promised to give moral support and aid in the form of military supplies "and other material resources" to China.

Officials said not only has Russia not done this, but arranged, when the Soviet Union accepted surrender of the Japanese Kwantung Army, for vast supplies of Nipponese arms and materials to fall into Chinese Communist hands and also stripped Manchuria of an estimated $2,000,000,000 of industrial equipment before withdrawing. These are considered to be "indirect" violations of the treaty.

The Soviet action in closing Dairen to all shipping instead of maintaining it as a free port jointly operated by the Russians and Chinese, as provided in the treaty, is considered here as a direct violation of the Moscow treaty.

CHIANG GETS HIS SHARE

On the other hand, the paper will make clear that the United States does not consider that the Communist actions provide any excuse for the Nationalist Government's persistent failure to "liberalize" itself by taking in more democratic elements and eliminating the extreme Right Wing of the Government's Kuomintang Party.

Victory March From Canton

CHIANG'S CALL TO KUOMINTANG

CANTON, July 16 (UPA): Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek told top Nationalist leaders today that the turning point in their struggle for victory over the Communists has arrived. He addressed the Central Standing and Central Political Committees of the Kuomintang Party.

The Committees unanimously approved Chiang's personal nomination of Acting President Li Tsung-jen as Vice-Chairman of the new Supreme Council, which will direct the Nationalists' campaign against the Reds.

Chiang, who is Chairman of the Council, emphasized that the Nationalists must defend Canton from which they began their march to victory over warlords a quarter of a century ago. He said: "We must start from Kwangtung province following the spirit of the northern expedition and the doctrine of Sun Yat-sen. This is the turning point for the Nationalists' ultimate achievement of victory".

Li pledged the government's support to the proposed Pacific union which Chiang discussed with Philippine President Elpidio Cuirino.

FLOOD THREAT DECREASES

PATIALA July 16 (UPI): The flood threat to the city of Patiala has decreased in intensity.

HIGH COMMAND SURVEYS BENGAL PROBLEM

Pt. Nehru's Appraisal Of Situation

PRAKASAM TO PRESS CASE AGAINST MADRAS MINISTERS

NEW DELHI July 16, (U.P.I.): After two and half hours' deliberation today, the Congress Working Committee adjourned till 10 a.m. tomorrow.

The United Press authoritatively learns that the Committee, at its sitting today, had a general discussion on the present situation in West Bengal, with particular reference to the situation in Calcutta and also the South Calcutta bye-election.

At the outset, the members are understood to have congratulated Pandit Nehru on his successful trip to Calcutta.

Pandit Nehru thereafter, addressed the members for about half an hour to place before them his appraisal of the situation in Calcutta and the analysis of various factors which led to the present disturbed conditions there.

Similarly, Mr. Kala Venkata Rao also placed his report on the South Calcutta bye-election before the Committee. This was followed by a general discussion, in which all members took part. Discussions were reported to be inconclusive.

Pandit Nehru is reported to have told the Committee that both the Ministry and the Congress organisation in West Bengal had become unpopular, and steps should be taken to put both in proper order.

Pandit Nehru, it is learnt, put before the Committee some concrete suggestions for solving the ministerial and other problems of Bengal.

Representatives of both the groups in Bengal Congress are in Delhi to place their view points before the members of the Working Committee. The group representing the W.B.P.C.C. Executive have demanded the re-constitution of the Ministry, while the other group oppose such a step, and ask for fresh election, if the ministry is to be re-constituted. Fresh election is however, opposed by the W.B.P.C.C. Executive group, who point out that the demand for election could be justified only, if the Ministry was 'unpopular on wrong grounds'.

The Working Committee will hear the deputation from Madras tomorrow in connection with the enquiry into charges against the ministry.

The committee will have two sessions tomorrow, once in the morning for two hours from 10 to 12 noon, and again in the afternoon from 3-30 to 6-30 p.m.

PT. NEHRU'S PLAN

A definite suggestion about the dissolution of the present Bengal Legislature and also the disbandment of the newly elected Congress Executive in West Bengal as the only practicable means of solving the present disquieting situation in West Bengal, is understood to have been made by Pt. Nehru, Prime Minister of India, at the meeting of the Central Cabinet as well as the Congress Working Committee today.

Panditji, is reported to have given it as his definite opinion, that in view of the present squabbles among different groups of Congress workers in West Bengal, [illegible] reshuffle of the West Bengal cabinet was not likely to facilitate [illegible] team work there.

It is further [illegible]ered, that a final decision was [illegible]aken on the above suggestion of Pt. Nehru, either by the Central Cabinet or by the Congress Working Committee today. So far as the question of the dissolution of West Bengal Legislature is concerned, it is understood that consensus of opinion was that final decision should be postponed till the return to India of the West Bengal Premier, Dr. B. C. Roy who is now on the continent for treatment of his eye trouble.

In this connection, it is reliably learnt that Dr. [illegible] B. C. Roy is possible, his return to India.

As regards the disbandment of the Executive Committee of the West Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, the view, which is reported to have received considerable support, is that either it should be re-constituted by another election or the Congress Working Committee should appoint an 'ad hoc' Committee consisting of proportionate representatives from different groups of Congressmen in the province, to carry on Congress activities, till the present faction fight subsides there.

Dr. Pattabhi Indisposed

NEW DELHI, July 16 (U.P.I.): The Congress President, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, who is lying indisposed, is understood to be running temperature.

D. Rajendra Prasad and Mr. Jagjivan Ram drove to the Congress President's house straight from the Congress Working Committee meeting and spent a few minutes with the Congress President at the latter's bedside.

The Congress Working Committee commenced its meeting this evening at 5 p.m. at the residence of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister of India. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, presided, as Congress President Dr. Pattabhi Sitarmayya could not attend due to sudden indisposition.

Those who attended today's meeting included Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Shri Jagjivan Ram, Shri Sankerrao Deo, Shri Kala Venkata Rao, Dr. Profulla Chandra Ghose, Shri Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani, Shri N. G. Ranga, Shri S. K. Patil, Shri Kamraj Nadar, Shri Gokulbhai Bhatt, Shri Nijalingappa, Shri Ram Sahay and Sardar Pratap Singh. Sri Deveshwar Sharma President, Assam Provincial Congress Committee, did not attend today's meeting.

N.M. JOSHI'S ATTACK ON BOMBAY GOVT.

MADRAS, July 16 (UPI): The two-day session of the Indian Civil Liberties Conference commenced here this evening under the presidentship of Mr. P. R. Das, former Judge of the Patna High Court. About 350 delegates from all the provinces of India and the states and states' unions attended.

Mr. A. K. Pillai, Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcoming the delegates, regretted the passing of public safety acts by the various Provincial Governments and characterised them as inroads into the civil liberties of the people.

Mr. N. M. Joshi speaking said that in Bombay, the Government enacted a measure called the Public Security Act in 1946 to deal with the communal situation that existed then. Later, it was applied to meet the economic and social disorders. It had been amended in 1947 and 1948 for securing for the Government more and more arbitrary powers. He said that the Bombay Act was one of the worst of its kind. The Bombay Act, he said, contained no provisions under which the Government was obliged to inform a person detained, the grounds under which he had been detained, nor any provision for payment of allowances to the families of the detenus.

Mr. Joshi continuing said that the Government had powers, not only to ask newspapers not to publish any matter, but they had also powers to compel newspapers to publish what the Government wanted. He said that the Government was using the powers provided in the Act discriminatingly against those political parties which did not see eye to eye with the Government and the Congress. In this connection, he said all volunteer organisations, except those belonging to the Congress has been banned.

(Presidential address on page 10)

Prakasam Summoned

NEW DELHI, July 16. (P.T.I.): The Congress Working Committee discussed for nearly three hours today, the situation in West Bengal, and will continue further consideration tomorrow.

The Working Committee has asked Mr. T. Prakasam and his colleagues, who are now here, to meet the Committee tomorrow morning. Mr. Prakasam, it is understood, has already submitted to the Working Committee a memorandum on the Madras Ministerial affairs and has requested the Congress high command to institute a judicial inquiry into the charges he had made against the Ministry.

Mr. Kalavenkat Rao, General Secretary told pressmen that the Committee had a general discussion about Congress affairs in West Bengal and would resume its session at 10 a.m. tomorrow.

In view of the heavy agenda before it the Working Committee is likely to have a prolonged session, extending to next mid-week.

World Court For Trade Union Rights

GENEVA, July 16 (P.T.I-Reuter): Mr. Trygve Lie, United Nations' Secretary-General, today proposed the setting up an International Court of experts to safeguard Trade Union rights throughout the world. The court, independent of Governments, would investigate complaints of infringement of Trade Union rights in any country belonging to the United Nations or the International Labour Organisation and would seek to settle them by conciliation. It would have no penal powers, but would report its findings for public debate in some high body of the United Nations or the I.L.O. Mr. Lie's proposal was made to the 18-nation Economic and Social Council, which serves to sift and prepare material for the General Assembly and to control the 13 specialised agencies of the United Nations.

TWO CHILDREN DROWNED IN RAINWATER

SURAT, July 16. (A.P.I.): Two school-going children were drowned today in the gutters carrying rainwater of the town. The gutters were full and flowing fast as a result of very heavy rains since early this morning. The bodies of the children have not yet been traced.

Three houses also collapsed during the day as a result of heavy rains. Since 8 a.m. three inches of rain have so far fallen in the town.

Reds Fail To Stage Strike

SHOLAPUR, July 16. (A.P.I.): Attempts made by Communists and the Bahiljan Samajist Party to persuade workers of textile mills to go on token strike for a day as a protest against alleged contemplation of retrenchment of workers by managements of certain mills, failed today.

"SHARDA" SILVER JUBI LEE

The Silver Jubilee celebration of the Gujarati monthly "Sharda" was celebrated at the Sundarabai Hall on Saturday under the presidentship of Mr. K. M. Munshi (3rd. from left in front row).

MINISTER ARRAIGNS BURMA OIL COMPANY

Flirting With Insurgents And Fomenting Labour Trouble

RANGOON, July 16, (PTI-Reuter).

THE Burma Trade Union organisation today accused the British-owned Burma Oil Company of "fomenting Labour unrest" by stopping work at Yengyaung, Central Burma, where insurgents are fighting Government troops.

It said in a statement that it would "retaliate" with all its might against the company's "threat to stab the working class Government and the people of Burma in the back".

The organisation, led by Labour Minister Thakin Lwin, accused the company of throwing 2,000 oilfield labourers out of work and adding "fresh fuel to the fire of insurrection" by its announcement on Thursday that it was ceasing reconstruction work at Yegyaung.

It declared that the company's real motive in evacuating British nationals from Yengyaung to Chauk, forty miles north, was to "rake up" its old quarrel with the Government over nationalisation.

The statement alleged that European employees of the Burma Oil Company had "hobnobbed and flirted" with the insurgents, when they took control of the oilfields earlier this year.

A Burmese official spokesman said today that his Government's decision to carry on work at the Yengyaung oilfields, following the British evacuation was a "temporary measure" to give work to over 2,000 labourers.

The company headquarters declined to comment on this move.

UNAUTHORISED IMPORTS TO BE SEVERELY CHECKED

Goods To Be Confiscated In Case Trade Rules Are Infringed

NEW DELHI, July 16 (PTI): GOVERNMENT of India have decided to subject unauthorised imports—those not covered by general or specific licence—to severer penalties than hitherto in respect of goods covered by part II, III, IV and V of the Import Trade Control schedule.

The Ministry of Commerce in a press note today advises importers to observe the import trade control regulations carefully and warns that unauthorised imports from dollars and hard currency areas will be confiscated without the option of redemption.

PROCEDURE

Laying down the procedure for dealing with cases of unauthorised imports, the press note says;

Cases regarding unauthorised imports will be finally dealt with by the customs authority at the ports of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta.

In cases where importers claim to have import licences to cover the goods imported but are unable to produce these licences owing to simultaneous arrival of goods on a single Licence at different ports, clearance permit may be granted on the importers executing bonds, or letters of guarantee, acceptable to the Collector of Customs in their discretion.

As regards unauthorised imports from soft currency countries, the goods will be confiscated with or without the option of payment of fine in lieu. For the second and subsequent offences by the same party, the fine will be progressively increased. Import of goods on the prohibited list will, however, be confiscated without option of redemption.

In respect of goods originating in or consigned from Dollar and hard currency areas, all unauthorised imports, including goods imported in excess of value of licences granted, will be confiscated without the option of redemption. In respect of items of machinery, however, excess imports over the value of licences will not be absolutely confiscated but will be treated in the same way as unauthorised imports from soft currency sources and dealt with accordingly.

Where goods are ordered to be confiscated or allowed release on payment of penalty, importers will be given the option of re-exporting the goods within three months from the date of import on payment of a suitable penalty under certain conditions.

At certain ports, customs clearance permits have in the past been issued for goods which are authorised to be released after payment of penalties. Customs clearance permits will not hereafter be necessary and are not to be issued unless specifically required by importers. If any permit is issued, it will be with the concurrence of the Reserve Bank of India.

No payments will be permitted ordinarily to exporters abroad in respect of unauthorised importation, and any amount which an importer might have to pay to such an exporter will be required to be paid into the blocked account in his name in the Reserve Bank of India.

Repeated contravention of the Import Trade Control Regulations by Individual importers of associated firms will be severely dealt with. In addition to the penalties imposed on such firms for specific imports, the firms are likely to be debarred from obtaining further licences.

Pak Mission To Kabul

TO INVESTIGATE CHARGES OF BOMBING

KARACHI, July 16. (P.T.I-Reuter): A Pakistan delegation will fly to Kabul, Afghanistan, on Monday to investigate charges that Pakistan planes bombed Afghan levies in Afghanistan on June 12, it was announced here today. The delegation will be led by Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar, Pakistan Communications Minister.

It is understood that together with an Afghan delegation, the party will visit the scene of the alleged bobing soon after their arrival in Afghanistan.

U. K. ENVOY AT KARACHI LEAVES LONDON

Sir Lawrence Graffety Smith, British High Commissioner in Pakistan, left here today by air for London.

According to a usually reliable source he is going to London for consultations with the British Government at which Sir Archibald Nye, British High Commissioner in India, will also be present.

Lieut-Gen. Sir Douglas Gracey, Commander-in-Chief of the Pakistan Army, has also gone to London.

"AVIATION DAY" IN MOSCOW

MOSCOW, July 16 (UPA): The Soviet air forces are celebrating the national "Aviation Day" tomorrow. It will be climaxed by a gala air show over the suburban Tushino airport.

It will be presented before high government officials and the diplomatic corps. Models of jets, bombers and other aircraft are scheduled to participate in a mock battle followed by a mass parachute show.

Lieutenant General Vassili Stalin, the premier's son and deputy commander, is charged with the airshow.

CRIPPS FOR SWISS NURSING HOME

Six Weeks' Stay For Digestive Ailment

LONDON, July 17 (P.T.I-Reuter): Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Stafford Cripps, is to go into a nursing home in Switzerland as soon as the current Commonwealth financial talks in London are over, it was officially announced here today.

He is to undergo treatment for a digestive ailment, which has recently become slightly worse.

This treatment may take about six weeks, but Sir Stafford is expected to be fit again in good time for the important dollar talks, which are to take place in Washington in September.

ATTLEE TO TELL COMMONS

Prime Minister Clement Attlee is to make a full statement about Sir Stafford Cripps' health in the House of Commons tomorrow.

Mr. Attlee will probably then outline the arrangements for filling Sir Stafford's place during his absence and for coping with the immense volume of work that is now falling on the Treasury because of the dollar negotiations.

Selling Prices Of Yarn Revised

BOMBAY, Saturday:

The selling prices of yarn by the various Government nominees have been so revised as to make it available to consumers at a price not exceeding 6 1/2 per cent over the ex-mill price, instead of 10 per cent as at present. The new order of the Government of Bombay, which comes into effect immediately, affects all the stocks which the retailers have got in their possession, as also those to be issued to them.

SINDHIS NEED NOT DESPAIR OF THEIR FUTURE

Home Minister's Assurance

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Bombay's Home Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai, cautioned to-day the city Sindhis against the lure of money-making, and advised them, instead, to divert their energies towards making this country great and prosperous.

The Home Minister was formally inaugurating the Basantsing Institute of Science, an extension of the Jai Hind College, at Pedder Road. The occasion brought forth a gala function at the premises of the Institute, which was gaily decorated with flags and buntings.

Mr. Desai said that Government was fully aware of the trials and tribulations through which the Sindhis had passed, as a result of the partition of the country. This was the price of their independence. There was, however, no room for rancour or retaliation. Reason demanded that hatred should be replaced by a spirit of love and tolerance, which alone could make their life worth-living.

The Home Minister further said that Government was anxious to do everything humanly possible to help the refugees in this province and to make them forget their sorrows and sufferings. They were welcome in this province, and had no reason to dispair of their future. In course of time, their lot was bound to improve. Some day, perhaps, they might thank the Providence for creating Pakistan which forced them to make this province their home.

SCIENCE FOR SERVICE

The Home Minister advised students to blend science with humanism, without which, it was apt to become a Frankeinstin Monster which might some day destroy humanity. He added, "You must harness science in the service of man, and not become its slave yourself."

Concluding, he hoped that the organisers of the Institute would continue their good work, so as to earn for it a great reputation among the educational institutions of the province.

The Principal of the College, Mr. T. M. Advani, drew a picture of the genesis of the College, which, he said, was "a child of partition". The Science Institute, which was an extension of the Jai Hind College, was the result of a liberal donation of Rs. 125,000 made by Mr. Bhagmansing B. Advani, out of a trust named after his late father Mr. Basantsing. This money would be utilised for furnishing the new Institute.

The Principal further stressed the need for a building which would house both the college as well as the new Science Institute. A hostel also was needed to house those students who could not find accommodation elsewhere in the city.

Messages wishing success to the New Institute received from Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier, Dr. Jivraj Mehta and others, were read on the occasion.

WASHINGTON, July 16 (UPA): President Truman today appointed Paul Porter to be the United States representative on the United Nations Palestine Commission.

FINANCE MINISTERS' SECRET TALKS CONTINUE

Britain Suggests Overall Cut In Dominions' Dollar Imports

LONDON, July 16 (P.T.I.-Reuter).

COMMONWEALTH Finance Ministers held another two and a quarter-hour secret session here today on the dollar-sterling deadlock.

Delegation sources said discussion on short-term measures to bridge the sterling-dollar gap would be continued "and perhaps completed" on Monday.

The Commonwealth Finance Ministers opened their fourth day of secret talks on the dollar sterling deadlock here this morning.

They resumed yesterday's discussion of short and medium term measures to bridge the dollar-sterling gap.

BRITAIN'S SUGGESTION

Britain is understood to have suggested that the Dominion Governments should consider an overall cut in Commonwealth dollar imports at the rate of about 25 per cent.

These cuts would be on the same basis as those announced by Sir Stafford Cripps in Parliament this week.

The proposed United Kingdom cut is the rate of about £ 100 million — 25 per cent. of last years figure. But it is provisional, pending a revision of import policy after the dollar-sterling talks of the Anglo-American-Canadian economic "Big Three" at Washington in September.

Most delegations met individually in their hotels before this morning's meeting opened. They were believed to be working out final details of cuts they could recommend to their respective Governments.

This morning's meeting was adjourned after talks lasting over two hours.

FURTHER TALKS IN SEPTEMBER

Some long-term measures had been referred to delegation officials for further discussion and would also be discussed at Washington next September, when Sir Stafford and Mr. discused at Washington next Sep- Abbott again meet Mr. Snyder, the sources said. These measures would not be published now. The United States was being kept informed in a general way of the progress of the Conference. Other countries in the Sterling Areas such as Eire, Iraq and Iceland would not be left out of further consultations.

AMMUNITION DUMP IN FRENCH ZONE GERMAN TOWN EXPLODES

FRANKFURT, July 16 (PTI-Reuter):

MORE than 30 people are believed to have been killed in an arms dump explosion which last night levelled to the ground half of the French zone town of Pruem.

Just after 8 o'clock two powerful explosions in the 60-feet deep chambers sliced the top off the hill showering rubble and exploding ammunition into the town. Buildings tumbled down, among them the 60-bed hospital from which there had been no time to evacuate the patients.

The power station was also destroyed so that rescue work had to go on by the light of improvised torches.

French soldiers, German police, and firemen from the towns of Coblenz and Trier were rushed to Pruem and were still woking among the devastation this morning.

Priests administered the last sacraments to the dying as they lay in the streets or were brought to one of the towns restaurants which were still standing.

India Can Be Stabilising Force In Asia

MRS. PANDIT'S ADDRESS AT LOS ANGELES

LOS ANGELES, July 16 (P.T.I.-Reuter).

MRS. VIJAYALAKSHMI PANDIT, India's Ambassador to the United States, was principal guest at the reception last night arranged by the Motion Picture Academy.

Mrs. Pandit met topline Hollywood film chiefs and stars.

Frank Freeman, an executive of Paramount Pictures, presided at the reception. Stars present included Walter Pidgeon, Ava Gardner, Phillis Calvert, Jane Russel, Robiert Ryan, Glenn Ford, Joan Caulfield, Patrica Neal, Vincent Price, Charles Coburn and Howard Duff.

Earlier, in a speech to an audience of 2,000 on the campus of the University of California, Mrs. Pandit said that India could be a great stabilising force in Asia, and could prevent a third world war by this means.

"India possesses three important factors which make for stabilisation," she said.

IMPORTANT FACTORS

"Firstly we have no traditional enemies. We are at peace with the world and have been so for many years.

"Secondly we have no vested interests. Our only interest is in world peace. that the United States was not interested in spiritual things, she added.

Mrs. Pandit is on a fortnight's visit to the West Coast. She was accompanied by Mr. S. K. Kripalani, Indian Consul-General at San Francisco, and her daughter Rita.

Thirdly, we have no ambitions."

Mrs. Pandit said that peace could come about when nations followed the principles of non-violence laid down by Mahatma Gandhi.

"India is trying to establish such a policy on an international scale through the United Nations and through her own relations with other countries."

Mrs. Pandit said that when she was India's representative at United Nations she had tried to put that philosophy into effect by pledging support to all subjugated peoples and by raising her voice against discrimination anywhere in the world.

HINDU GYM'S NEW VENTURE

Jadhav And Tiley Win Narrowly

BOMBAY, Saturday:

A novel badminton tournament in which one event was played off on two consecutive days commenced at the Hindu Gymkhana this afternoon when the first and the second rounds of men's singles were decided. There was little enthusiasm either amongst the players or amongst the spectators neither of whom appeared to particularly impressed by this new venture. Perhaps in the colder climates of the Western Countries such a competition might have its own attractions as the time factor involved is very little and an even can be played off during a week-end or at least in two days if no sport is played on Sabbath day. It is learned, however, that this method of playing off one even will be extended to other events later on in the season.

There was only one really keen match during the evening in which Jadhav, the famous Manarashtra cricketer, partnered by Tiley, won a very narrow victory over Dongre and Mangalvedekar the final scores being 17-14, 16-17, 18-14. Tiley was easily the best player on the court and exploited his opportunities to good advantage.

The following are the results:—

First Round

V. C. Raikar and L. R. Agaskar beat S. N. Sashital and D V. Chandravarkar 15-3, 15-5 Dongre and Mangalvadekar beat R. S. Beltangadi and N. K. Bhatt 15-3, 15-7 K. S. Tiley and K M. Jadhav beat G. Kroon and Mac Vicar 15-4 15-7 G. S. Kalyanpur and C. P. Merchant beat N. K. Pradhan and D B. Rao 15-4, 15-6 A. K. Baakza and V. P. Desai beat K. R. Swami and T. K. Sarangan 10-15 15-3, 17-1.. Herlekar and Chital beat Balchandra Gupte and B Y. Gupte 15-7, 15-12 G. L. Lewis and M. N. Desai beat Vasanta Rao and Panvelkar 15-6, 15-8 H. K. Talyarkhan and H. Perreira beat O. Pereira and D'Costa 15-0, 15-2 Sachdeo and K. L. Suri beat R. Ranghachari and Bhide 15-17, 15-3 P. D. Raut and Dhongarde beat M. R. Kundari and Mulekar 15-6 15-7 B. R. Agaskar and G. P. Shirke beat N R. Swami and P. M Nadkarni 15-0, 15-6 C B. Kallapa and S. S. Parulekar beat Damlee and K. M. Gandhi 15-3, 15-2 J. G. Kirawant and Partner beat Vimawalla Brothers 15-13, 16-17 15-3

Second round

K. H. Talyarkhan and H Fereira beat Sachdeo and K. L. Suri 15-0, 15-2 B. R. Agaskar and G. P. Shirke beat P. D. Raut and Dhongarde 15-6, 15-8 C B. Kallapa and S. S. Parulekar beat Damle and K. M. Gandhi 15-3, 9-15, 15-8 Bopardikar and M. S. Patil W. O. J. V. Kamath and Partner D. G. Mugwe and B. R. Ullai beat V. R. Agaskar and V C. Raikar 12-15 15-10. Jadhav and Tiley beat Dongre and Mangalvedhakar 17-14, 16-17, 18-14.

SUTCLIFFE'S BIG KNOCK

New Zealanders In Scotland

GLASGOW, July 16 (PTI-Reuter): Owing to the late arrival of the New Zealand cricketeers from Northampton the start of their match with Scotland here to-day was delayed until after midday.

Weather conditions were cold and cloudy but the wicket appeared easy pace.

The New Zealanders batted first and amassed a total of 423 before their last wicket fell. Sutcliffe, their opening batsman contributed 183 before he was dismissed. Smith and Cowie were others to shape well against Scotland's bowling which was backed by keen and alert fielding.

NEW ZEALAND (1st Innings)

Sutcliffe b Laidlaw 183, Scott c Sheppard b Youngson 11, Reid b Nichol 22, Wallace c Willatt b Youngson 22, Donnelly c Hermiston b Laidlaw 14, Smith c and b Laidlaw 68, Rabone l.b.w. b Nichol 0, Burtt l.b.w. b Laidlaw 3, Cave b Youngson 23, Cowie run-out 47, Cresswell not-out 2. Extras 23 Total 423.

SCOTLAND (1st Innings)

Willatt not-out 7, Crosskey not-out 14. Extras 0. Total (for no wicket) 21.

HABEAS CORPUS PETITION FILED ON BEHALF OF DR. PARCHURE

East Punjab Govt's. Action Challenged

GWALIOR, July 16 (U.P.I.): Mr. Inamder, Counsel for Dr. D. S. Parchure in the Mahatma Gandhi murder case, has filed a habeas corpus petition on behalf of his client in the Madhya Bharat High Court challenging the validity of the East Punjab Government's action in detaining his client after he was exonerated, by the East Punjab High Court, of the charges made against him in connexion with the murder of Mahatma Gandhi.

The application, it is understood, has been referred to the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Shinde. The date for its hearing is expected to be announced very shortly.

It may be recalled that Dr. D. S. Parchure who was brought here from Ambala jail is being detained in the city police station under the East Punjab Public Safety Act.

R. S. S. Chief To See Venkatrama Sastri

NAGPUR, July 16. (U.P.I.): Shri M. S. Golwalkar, the R. S. S. Chief, will leave for Madras on July 20 to pay a courtesy visit to Shri Venkatrama Sastri, who negotiated with the Government of India to lift the ban on the R. S. S.

It is learnt that the draft constitution of the R. S. S. would be placed before the representatives of the different provinces for approval as early as possible.

Instructions have also been issued to the provincial organisers that till that time, the work of the sangh shall go on, as it used to be before.

Mr. P. C. Sen, West Bengal's Minister for Civil Supplies, announced here tonight that the cereal ration scale in Calcutta's industrial area would be raised from two seers to two seers and ten chhataks for each adult from July 18.

CITY SWEEPERS' STRIKE 'ILLEGAL,' SAYS SETALVAD

Criminal Court Not Competent To Decide Issue, Argues Bharucha

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"THE Provincial Government are empowered by the Bombay Public Security Measures Act to notify certain services as essential services and to punish either the employers or the employees if they disobey the Government notification, and without a justifiable excuse, fail to maintain those services," said Mr. M. C. Setalvad, Advocate-General of India, on behalf of the prosecution in the sweeper's "Test Case" before Mr. Oscar Brown, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at Esplanade Court to-day.

Kaushya Vittal, a sweeper employed at the Bandra Slaughter House, is charged under the Public Security Measures Act with disobeying the orders of his superior officer and with abandoning duty without "justifiable excuse."

Mr. Setalvad, who was replying to the arguments of Chief Defence-Counsel, Mr. N. C. Bharucha, stated there was no dispute before the Court regarding the disobedience of the orders of the superior officer by the accused nor regarding his absence from work. The Court was concerned with the question whether the accused having committed certain actions was guilty nor not guilty within the meaning of the law governing his actions.

The object of certain sections in the Bombay Public Security Measures Act dealing with Essential Services was to prevent the breakdown of those services, said Mr. Setalvad. He added that a strike in such services paralysed those services and there were sections in the Act which had clearly contemplated strikes occurring in those services.

Continuing his arguments, Mr. Setalvad stated that the Bombay Government had declared by a notification on February 5, 1948, the municipal conservancy services in Bombay as Essential Services and both the employers and the employees in those services were bound by this notification. The Act had clearly laid down that not only the employees, who were on strike, were punishable for the breakdown of essential services but also those employees, who had abandoned their work for fear of molestation by strikers, were liable for punishment. The absence from work by any such employees, argued Mr. Setalvad, could be punished under the Public Security Measures Act unless there was a "justifiable excuse" for abandoning their duty.

JUSTIFIABLE EXCUSE

Mr. Setalvad stated that "justifiable excuse" in this section of the Act had meant clearly that there was an excuse which could be justified by law and an excuse which had justification in law. It did not mean any bonafide dispute which had no justification in law.

Mr. Setalvad then dealt with the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act and said that this Act was not meant for justifying strikes in any industries much less in Essential Services. The whole scheme of this Act was to make provision for the speedy settlement of industrial disputes. Section 22 of this Act had clearly laid down that if certain procedure was not followed by either the employers or the employees, the strike or lock-out in an industry was automatically declared by Government as illegal. Section 23 of the same Act clearly showed that the present strike of Municipal sweepers was not legal.

The Bombay Government, said Mr. Setalvad, had made the award of the Industrial Tribunal in the dispute between the Municipal sweepers and the Bombay Municipality binding on both the parties by their notification on August 24, 1948, and declared that the award was to be in operation for one year. The Bombay Industrial Disputes Act had laid down that when the Award of an Industrial Tribunal was in operation, both the parties to the dispute were bound by it and strikes or lock-outs were declared illegal. The Municipal sweeper's strike, therefore, was not legal, argued Mr. Setalvad.

Mr. Setalvad also argued that the Bombay Public Security Measures Act and the Industrial Relations Act (Central) were not conflicting, because both these Acts had received the assent of the Governor-General of India in March, 1948. Assuming that they were conflicting, said Mr. Setalvad, under the Government of India Act, the Procial Act shall prevail over the Central Act within this Province.

NO EVIDENCE

Earlier, Mr Bharucha, Chief Defence-Counsel, summing up his arguments stated that the Prosecution had led no evidence to prove that there was dislocation of normal life due to sweeper's strike in Bombay nor had the Prosecution proved that the strike had endangered public safety. Workers in an essential service could not be prevented from exercising their lawful right of collective bargaining even in an emergency. If the sweeper's strike had endangered public safety, said Mr. Bharucha, the Bombay Government could have referred it immediately to adjudication under the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act.

Mr. Bharucha stated that the Court should take into consideration the circumstances in which the Municipal sweepers were led to resort to the present strike. He quoted extracts from the Award of the Industrial Tribunal in 1948 to show that the conditions of sweepers were deplorable and these conditions, he said, had remained the same even to-day. He also argued that the sweepers had a right to go on strike on different demands even if the Award of the Industrial Court was put into operation by Government, though, he said, the Bombay Municipality, which was a party to the dispute, had not really acted upon the Award. Thus, the sweepers in Bombay had a justifiable excuse to go on strike, argued Mr. Bharucha.

COURT'S COMPETENCE QUESTIONED

Mr. Bharucha argued further that a Criminal Court had no right to try and punish strikers even in essential services, because the Criminal Court was not competent enough to go into the question of legality of strike. All the trend of the labour legislation in this country at present was to refer all industrial disputes to Industrial Tribunals or Labour Courts. He, therefore, argued that the normal right of workers of collective bargaining could not be taken away by trying such cases in a Criminal Court.

Mr. Setalvad on behalf of Prosecution had not concluded his arguments, when the Court rose for the day. The Magistrate adjourned the hearing of the case to next Saturday.

Mr. Setalvad with Mr. M. G. Vyavaharkar, Chief Police Prosecutor, appeared for the Prosecution, while Mr. Bharucha was assisted by Mr. B. D. Wagh, Mr. H. K. Patel, Mr. D. D. Vania and Mr. R. D. Bhandari for the Defence.

ESTABLISHMENT OF UNIVERSITY AT AHMEDABAD

Gujarati And Rashtra-Bhasha Should Be Compulsory

Special Body's Recommendations

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE COMMITTEE appointed by the Government of Bombay to report on the question of a University at Ahmedabad.

In the Committee's opinion this University should be an affiliating one in the present circumstances, but a residential and teaching nucleus be added at Ahmedabad at some future date and other centres may be encouraged in that direction.

The Committee has suggested that as soon as the Gujarat University comes into existence, it must make arrangements to teach as many subjects as possible through Gujarati and/or the Rashtra-Bhasha, so that after five years no subjects in the Graduate Courses will be taught through English, except when permitted by the University for special reasons. If permissible, there may be a clear provision to that effect in the Act establishing the University.

English should not be accorded any more importance than a compulsory second language; and the progress of Gujarati and Rashtra Bhasha should be gradually fostered so that the period of change over is not too long, the Committee says.

EXPENDITURE

The Committee estimates that during the first five years of its working, the University would incur a recurring expenditure of little over Rs. 56 lakhs, and a capital expenditure of a little under 30 lakhs of rupees. It suggests that as the income would be negligible, the whole of the recurring expenditure would have to be made up by grants from the Government.

The other important recommendations of the Committee are:

The Government should take in hand immediately a short-term scheme for providing college text books in Gujarati.

The Rashtra-Bhasha should be a compulsory subject of study all through the school and collegiate courses up to graduation. It should be left to the option of the institution or professors at the collegiate stage to have Gujarati or Rashtra-Bhasha as medium of instruction and Rashtra-Bhasha should be the only medium of instruction in the post-graduate courses.

The Central Government should set up immediately a Board of representatives of philologists, scientists and language experts to work out a dictionary of scientific terminology for all modern Indian languages.

There should be a clear provision in the University Act that at any time after a period of five years, it should be open for any Centre, except Ahmedabad, to approach the Government and claim the charter for an independent teaching and residential university.

The territorial jurisdiction of the University should include the present revenue districts of Ahmedabad, Broach, Panchmahals and Surat, the Gujarati-speaking merged States, Baroda, Saurashtra and Cutch.

The Government should examine whether a Board cannot be established with comprehensive authority over basic, primary and secondary education and with sufficiently wide powers and finance to function as an autonomous educational authority.

The minimum age-limit for admission to college should not be less than 16 years.

The Governor of the Province should be the Chancellor of the University, and there should be an honorary Vice-Chancellor who may be assisted in his duties by a paid rector.

Air Transport Companies Position Not Strong

BEWOOR ON WHY RATES CANNOT BE REDUCED: SUBSIDY WELCOME

BOMBAY, July 16 (PTI)

SIR Gurunath Bewoor, President of the Air Transport Association of India welcomed the "very helpful and encouraging attitude" of the Government of India in deciding to grant subsidy to Indian air Transport companies.

Commenting on the official announcement to this effect from New Delhi, Sir Gurunath said "on behalf of the companies we fully appreciate the generous attitude recently adopted by the Government. The grant of refund of the import duty on aviation petrol to the extent of nine annas per gallon will indeed be a very substantial help to the companies who are hard hit by the increasing cost of wages and salaries and spare parts".

"It is, however, wrong to say" Sir Gurunath said "that the revenue from the all-up mail scheme will be Rs. 65 lakhs, that it will be distributed among the aviation companies and that there will be a further revenue of 54 lakhs when the night flying scheme commences."

NOT MUCH GAIN FROM ALL-UP MAIL

Sir Gurunath explained that with the introduction of the all-up mail scheme the Government had cut down the rate of payment for mails carried from one and a half rupees per pound, irrespective of distance to the ordinary freight rate plus 25 per cent. which, on an average, would not come to more than 11 as. per pound, irrespective of distance. "Air companies do not stand to earn much more than they did before, in spite of the large increase in the weight of mails they carried."

"The increase in the overall weight permitted for Dakotas is welcome, but it does not mean that it will bring any additional revenue to the air transporters to the full extent of the additional weight permitted. Such revenue would come only if traffic is there."

In this context the report that the Government of India was granting Rs. 170 lakhs to the air transport companies as subsidies would create a "misleading impression," Sir Gurunath said.

PRESS REPORT DENIED

Sir Gurunath stated that the report in a section of the press that the air companies had made large profits last year was "misleading."

PATNA, July 16 (PTI): A proposal for the establishment of a polytechnic institute in Bihar at an estimated cost of about Rupees ten lakhs is being considered by the Provincial Government, it is learnt.

HINDU'S LANDS TO MUSLIMS

Deputation To Sind Premier

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, July 16: A deputation of the Sind Hindu Conference, headed by Seth Sukhdev Udhavdas, member of the Pakistan Constituent Assembly, waited on the Sind Premier Mr. Yusuf Haroon on July 13 in connection with the allotment of agricultural lands to Muslim refugees, owned by Hindu zamindars who still continue to remain in Pakistan along with their families and have been looking after their lands as usual.

The deputationists discussed threadbare this question at length with the Premier and said that it was causing much alarm amongst the Hindus who were determined to remain in Pakistan against every odds.

The Premier gave them a patient hearing and assured of his fullest sympathy. He asked them to submit a detailed statement showing names of the zamindars so deprived of their lands which he promised to take to the Pakistan authorities with a view to bring an end to such instances so that confidence could once again be restored amongst the remaining Hindus.

Accordingly, a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Sind Hindu Conference has been called in Karachi on July 22 to prepare such a statement. In the meantime, required data has been called for from the district offices of the Conference.

Sentenced For Biting Off Wife's Nose

ALLAHABAD, July 16 (P.T.I.): The revision application of a man, sentenced by a Kanpur Magistrate to three months rigorous imprisonment for biting off his wife's nose, was dismissed by the Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court.

After biting off his wife's nose, the man was stated to have gone to the police station and made a report producing the severed tip of the nose.

It was contended on behalf of the applicant that the victim herself was not examined by the court. The lower courts rejected this contention and held that perhaps as the accused had been reconciled with her, she had intentionally kept herself away so as not to depose against her husband.

Persistent Buying In Tata Steel Shares

BOMBAY, July 16 (UPI):

The Bombay Stock Exchange opened quiet and after scattered selling resumed upward trend on renewed buying.

Tata Steel Defds opened at Rs. 1192/8 and after declining at Rs. 1186/4 advanced at Rs. 1212. At this level there appeared some profit-taking and Defds were pressed down at Rs. 1195 but again rose to Rs. 1215 on persistent buying. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 250 and advanced at Rs. 256.

Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 975 and improved at Rs. 978/12, Kohinoors were placed at Rs. 246/4 and Svadeshi shares were done at Rs. 264, Simplexes were quoted at Rs. 151.

Scindia shares opened at Rs. 13/2 and improved at Rs. 13/7, Associated Cements were done at Rs. 139, Alcocks were quoted at Rs. 237/8, Belapurs changed hands at Rs. 174. Closing tone was very steady.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES	
Bombay Dyeing (10-8)	978 12
Kohinoor Mills (4-2)	246 4
Svadeshi Mills (12-4)	64 0
Central India Mills (4)	203 0
Simplex Mills (3)	151 0
New Great Eastern (8)	127 0
Indore (9 plus 3)	115 0
Gokak Mills (12) XD	234 0
Century Spinning (15)	208 12
Colaba (12)	115 0
India Bleaching (6)	125 0
Swan Mills (20)	275 0
Finlay Mills (15)	232 0
Morarji Goculdas	415 0
Edward Sassoon (30)	192 8
Meyer (12)	110 0
Apollo Mills (As. 4)	2 8 3
India United Ordinary (0-13-9)	10 13
India United Defd. (0-2-6)	1 10
Madhusudan Mills (15)	156 4
Podar (S)	130 0
Khatau Makanji (5)	189 0
STEEL SHARES	
Tata Steel Ord (14)	256 0
Tata Steel Defd. (64-13)	1215 0
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (7-3)	138 8
CEMENT	
Associated Cement (6)	139 0
INDUSTRIES	
Burma (12-8)	254 2
Belapur Sugar (9)	174 0
Shivrajpur Syndicate (1-8)	20 8
Scindia Steam (0-3)	13 7
Premier Construction	78 8
Tata Chemical	8 2
Tata Oil (2)	44 12
Indian Iron (0-12)	21 12
Bengal Steel (0-8-9)	16 10
British India Corp (0-9)	7 8
I. Copper	1 12
Wimco	162 8
Alcock	237 8
ELECTRIC SHARES	
Tata Power (25)	1430 0
Andhra Valley (30)	1357 8
Tata Hydro (3)	142 0

CASH SECTION

MILLS	
Elphinstone Mills (9)	51 0
Phoenix	135 0
Indian Mfg.	4150 0
Kurla	117 8
New City (4)	147 8
Minerva (12)	113 12
Bradbury	325 0
Bharucha Defd. (0-4)	4 9
Bharat-Mills (7)	37 0
Mysore Spg Mills (8)	153 12
Madhavji Dharamsi (0-12)	14 8
Model Mills (12-8)	157 8
Lakshmi Cotton (25)	580 0
Vishnu Cotton (8)	183 12
Western India (40)	4070 0
Standard (15)	205 0
Sholapur Mills (200)	3000 0
Sassoon Cotton Mills (0-8)	15 0
Hindustan Mills (40)	4000 0
Tata Mills (2-4)	43 0
Ahmedabad Advance Old (9)	242 8
Ahmedabad Advance New	195 0
Sassoon Silk (3)	34 0
New Union Mills (0-8)	15 0
Madhusudan B (2-8)	35 0
Srinivas Mills (8)	153 12
Raja Bahadur Poona (4)	67 0
Berar Mills	281 4
Victoria Mills	225 0
ELECTRICS (CASH)	
Ahmedabad Electric (4-9)	125 0
Ahmedabad New	43 4
Surat Electric (2-8)	127 8
Karachi Electric (2)	131 4
Broach (0-5)	7 0
Ajmer Electricity (0-8)	10 4
Amalgamated (0-12)	12 6
Nagpur Electricity (1-12)	26 8
Poona Electric Supply (8)	146 14
Bombay Suburban (3) XR	127 8
BANK SHARES	
Imperial Bank of India (35)	1785 0
Imperial Bank of India pp (-12)	437 8
Central Bank	78 0
Central Bank New (1-8)	76 4
Bank of India (4)	174 4
Union	7 2
Bank of Baroda (2-8)	119 6
Devkaran Nanjee Bank (1-8)	40 0
United Commercial (8)	42 0
Jaipur Bank (1-6)	35 8
Hindustan Commercial	26 12
Mysore Bank (8)	365 0
Eastern Bank (0-14-6)	105 0
INSURANCE	
Oriental (125)	4050 0
Empire (10)	625 0
New India (7)	54 0
Jupiter (1-4)	14 4
Vulcan (0-10)	11 8
Indian Mercantile (21)	33 0
Universal (0-4)	11 4
B. I. G. (1)	17 2
Industrial and Prudential	29 6
Neptune	7 0
New Great	25 0
All India General	15 10
RAILWAY SHARES	
C. P. (1-14) XD	111 0
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES	
Steamer (10)	210 0
Bombay Burma New (5)	94 6
Burma Petrol	1 5
Mackenzie (6)	63 0
Port Canning (3)	62 0
Kemp and Co. (30)	382 8
Zandu Pharmacy (7)	130 0
Industrial Invest Trust (3-12)	84 0
Dharamsey Chemical (2)	32 0
Mukund Iron	10 0
Dena Trust (0-12)	16 0
Alembic (15)	150 0
Supreme India X.R.	
Jam Wire (6)	67 4
Bombay Uganda	60 4
Bombay Motor Cycle	30 0
Indian Cement (1937)	20 0
Walchand Nagar Industries (B.S.)	135 0
United Motor	32 0
Associated Cement New (2)	136 0
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	880 0
Hydary Construction	19 10
Mahmadi Steam	96 0
Gujarat Motor	20 0
Sardar Carbolic X.D.	700 0
Harvey Press	110 0
Estrela Batteries	61 0
Manmad Press	120 0
PREFERENCE SHARES	
Tata Steel 1st (6)	192 8
Andhra Valley (7)	1235 0
Tata Power (7-8)	1310 0
Hydro Electric (7)	127 8
Bombay Steamer (6)	217 8
Central India (5)	625 0
Swadeshi Mills	126 4
Vishnu Mills (7)	646 4
Lakshmi Mills	258 12
New Great Mills (5-8)	220 0
Podar Mills (4)	105 0
Shrinivas Mills	98 0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	106 4
Bradbury Mills (7-8)	306 0
Surat Electricity (2-4)	140 10
Pre. Construction First	98 8
Pre. Construction 2nd Pref.	100 0
Amalgamated	115 0
Habib	72 0
Tata Chemical	113 12
Walchandnagar	130 0
Jupiter	19 14
Supreme	100 0
Meyer	110 0
Mackenzie (1st)	85 0
Mackenzie (2nd)	90 0
Ahmedabad Advance	132 8
Mysore Mill	50 0
Standard	99 0
Madhusudan	12 0
Khatau	100 12
Morarji	94 8
DEBENTURES	
Andhra 1952	103 8
Gula Kalamsingh	8 9
Rubber Planting	17 0
Bombay Steamer	96 8
Indian Hume Pipe	101 0
Tata Power 1951	103 0
Walchandnagar	105 0
OUTSIDE SHARES	
Burma Corporation	2 5
New Victoria Mills	2 0
New Victoria 2 (Pref.)	4 2
Paltan (8)	165 0
Gold Mohoor	312 8
New Kaiser Hind	360 0
Sajjan Mill (20)	160
Osmanshahi (10)	237 8
Asamshah	255 0
Air Services	4 12 6
Air India Tata	81 0
Hind Motor	3 9
India Steam	5 6

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, July 16.

After some initial reluctance, the Government of Bombay has sanctioned "emergency" powers to the Board of Directors of the Bullion Exchange as the trouble started with illegal "option" business which was being done day in and out on a large scale in the local market. This was common knowledge. The Government was also in a position to know it through its nominated Director:

Owing to drastic fall in silver prices sequel to Reserve Bank's selling of Hydrabad Silver, sellers of "option" rights were put to heavy losses and these operators refused to confirm such transactions of the declaration of rights by the buyers. It is believed that the extent of such transactions amounted to 15,000 bars, involving a loss of about half a crore of rupees.

However, attempts were made for an amicable settlement and they made good progress but in the end some difficulties arose about delivery.

In the mean time, the Board got confirmed its decision of declaring a state of emergency by an overwhelming vote in favour of this decision and the Board fixed the rate of Rs. 162/4 in order to settle all contracts! In this process those who possessed actual silver desired to tender the same against forward sales. After the settlement, the stocks will remain unhedged and those who hold such stocks run a risk due to declining prices. It may be mentioned that large quantities of silver were taken delivery by monied people to earn fat interest. Thus virtually it amounts that owing to the existence of illegal "option" business, the entire market is disorganised and bonafide merchants will have to suffer.

The urgent meeting of the Board is in progress after securing emergency powers and its decisions are awaited.

In the mean time the market was weak to-day. Ready silver was quoted at Rs. 158 and spot gold was placed at Rs. 112 and sovereigns were priced at Rs. 73.

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, July 16.

The produce market was firm today owing to absence of offerings. Groundnuts for the current settlement are manipulated by professional operators. Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS—			
Khandesh quality	39	10	0
Coromandal ready	38	12	0
Bold ready	38	12	0
June-July	38	12	0
August-September	38	4	0
November-December	32	12	0
CASTORSEEDS—			
Ready	26	4	0
LINSEED—			
Ready	30	4	0
June-July	30	1	0
August-September	29	7	0
GROUNDNUT OIL—			
Local Mills	21	8	0
Ready Mills	21	3	0
July	21	4	0
August	21	2	0
September	20	15	0
October	20	0	0
November	18	12	0
CASTORSEED OIL—			
First pressing quality	17	0	0
Castorseed oil Commercial quality	16	8	0

BOMBAY COTTON

General Meeting Of Members In Last Week

BOMBAY, July 16.

It is understood that the Board of Directors discussed the question of margins as desired by the Government Majority of members were against adoption of margin system. It was decided to call a general meeting of the members on the 27th inst to discuss the question of forward trading in 1950 cotton crop.

It appears that the Board has favoured a seller's contract with a penalty of Rs. 7 1/2 per candy for failure to tender. The most important change proposed is to introduce up-country delivery on the lines as it exists in New York market against forward sales in the local market. This is likely to check undue manipulation by bulls but before adoption we will have to name places and arrangements will have to be provided to keep cotton intended for delivery in some bonded Warehouses in up-country.

All these questions will be put to vote in the general meeting and the Government will be approached for necessary sanctions.

The local market was quietly steady with restricted business. September delivery opened at Rs. 612/8 and after declining at Rs. 611 improved at Rs. 612/8.

The market finally closed as under:

I. C. C. September 613 0 0

TATA STEEL DEFDS. AT Rs. 1,230

After the close the market was firm and Tata Steel Defd. were quoted at Rs. 1,230.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY.

Indian Cotton September Contract is 598 cent points below New York October at Exchange rate 331.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

BOMBAY, July 15.

	Bales
Export by rail from 1st September 1948 to 14th July 1949	549200
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September 1948 to 14th July 1948	975874
Same period last year	939612
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 14th July 1949	413996
Same time last year	406783

ALEXANDRIA COTTON.

ALEXANDRIA, July 15.

KARNAK July	66.80—305
KARNAK Nov.	54.40—115
KARNAK Jan.	52.30—140
ASHMOUNI Aug.	43.75— 63
ASHMOUNI Oct.	43.86— 64
ASHMOUNI Dec.	43.83— 62

RAW COTTON EXPORTS

NEW YORK, July 15.

The Cotton Exchange reported that raw cotton exports by designation for the season ending July 14th were as follows:—

Britain, 803,178 bales; the Continent, 2,642,248 bales; the Orient, 972,349 bales; Canada, 378,464 bales.

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, July 16.

MILLS

Apollo 2/8/3
B. Dyeing 975 73/12 81/4 75 80 78/12
Bradbury Ord. 325
C. India 200/8 3 2/8 2
Century 208/12
Colaba 114/8 15
E. Textiles 192/8
Finlay 232
Gokak 234 32/8 34 33 34
I. U. Defd. 1/10
I. U. Ord. 10/12 10/13 10/12/6 10/13
Indore 115 12/8 15
Kohinoor 246/8 44/12 46/4
Laxmi 582/8
Meyer 110
New Great 126/8 27
Simplex 148 51
Svadeshi 264 66 64
Tata Mills 43

STEAMER

B. Steam 210
Scindia 13/2 13/8/6 13/6 13-7

BANKS

Baroda 119/8
Central 78 78/4 78
Central New 77 76/4
Habib 175/8
Imperial Old 1782/8 85
Imperial New 437/8
India 175 74/4
Union 7/2
U. Commercial 41/12 42

ELECTRIC

Ahmedabad 122/8 25
Andhra Valley 1357/8
Suburban 127/8
Surat 127/8
Hydro 142
Hydro Pref 127/8

INSURANCE

New India 54
Vulcan 11-8

STEEL

B. Steel 16-8 16-11 16-10
I.Iron 21-9 21-8 21-13 21-10 21-12
Tata Defd 1192-8 86-4 1212-8 1195 1215
" Ord 250 51 50 53 52-4 56
" IInd pref 138-8

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 240 35-8 37-8
A.C.C. Old 138-8 39
" New 135-12 36
Belapur 171 75 74
B.B. Old 252-8 55 53-2 54-6
" New 94-6
" Petrol 1-5-3 1-5
B.I.C. 7-8
Dharamsey 32
I Bleaching 125
I Copper 1-13-6
Port Canning 63
P. Const. 76-8 78 77-8 78-8
Tata Chem 8-2
" Oil 44-12
Wimco 162-8

SPECIAL

Ahmedabad Elec New 42-4

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, July 16.

1 1/2 per cent 1954	98	12	0
2 1/2 per cent 1950	100	10	0
2½ per cent 1955	99	14	0
1 1/2 per cent 1961	96	10	0
2 3/4 per cent 1960	99	9	0
2 3/4 per cent 1962	99	7	0
2 3/4 per cent 1976	95	12	0
3 per cent non-terminable	98	0	0
3 per cent 1986 Con.	98	0	0
3 per cent 1949-52	100	3	0
3 per cent 1951-54	101	12	0
3 per cent 1952-55	102	0	0
3 per cent 1957	101	10	0
3 per cent 1959/61	101	3	0
3 per cent 1963-65	100	8	0
3 per cent 1966-68	100	7	0
3 per cent 1970-75	100	1	0
3 1/2 per cent 1954-59	104	12	0
3½ per cent 1960-70	110	6	0
4 1/2 per cent 1950-55	102	8	0
4½ per cent 1955-60	110	8	0
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68	114	4	0
PROVINCIAL LOANS			
2 3/4 per cent U P 1961	97	8	0
2 3/4 per cent Madras 1961	97	2	0
3 per cent Bombay 1955	100	12	0
3 per cent Bombay 1958	100	10	0
3 per cent Punjab 1949	100	0	0
3 per cent Madras 1952-53	100	6	0
3 per cent U.P. 1952	100	6	0
3 per cent C.P. 1952	100	6	0
3 per cent N.W.F 1952	98	2	0
3 per cent U P. 1961-66	99	14	0
4 per cent B P.T	110	12	0
4 per cent B Municipality	110	8	0
5 per cent B Municipality 1959	114	0	0
3 per cent B. Municipal 1954	114	0	0
3 per cent B Municipal 1950-60	107	0	0

BULLION BOARD FIXES FINAL RATES FOR CONTRACTS

BOMBAY, July 16.

The Board of Directors at today's meeting has fixed the following rates for closing out all forward contracts as under:—

Silver Ashad Dely.	162	4	0
Silver Shravan Dely.	160	4	0
Gold Ashad Dely.	112	0	0
Gold Shravan Dely.	109	3	0

No delivery is to be given. Kapils are to be given on Monday and balance sheets for all settlements are to be sent in on Tuesday.

The local market later ruled steady as under:—

Ready Silver	159	3	6
Ready Gold	112	0	0

KARACHI MARKETS

KARACHI, July 15

Cotton Sind NT 90/8 Punjab 289 F 91 ISS 90 Four F 85. Market dull and devoid of any buying interest. Spot sales 100 bales. Exports 2586 bales for Hongkong-Bombay-Sydney. New crop October quoted at 75/77 but absence of buying interest. There have been rains in Sind beneficial for new crop. Cottonseeds NT Ready 8/1 August 8/4/6 November 7/1/6. Quiet easy 1190 bags exported yesterday for Bombay and Mandvi Gold 107/8 Sovereigns 68/12 steady. Government Securities 3 per cnt 1960 101/14 3 per cent 1963 101-4 3 per cent 1968 100-1 quiet.

BRUSSELS STOCK EXCHANGE

BRUSSELS. July 15 (PTI-Reuter).

The approach of the weekend resulted in cautiousness among operators on the bourse today and prices moved irregularly within narow limits Electricity issues continued the upward trend while coal shares were steady. Most internationals moved narrowly higher during the very quiet session.

AMSTERDAM STOCK EXCHANGE

AMSTERDAM, July 15 (PTI-Reuter).

Bourse: The large government aircraft order placed with Fokker resulted in a sharp rise in the quotations of this share on the bourse here today. Elsewhere, generally an improved tone was in evidence and widespread gains were recorded, the market closing at the day's highest levels.

PARIS STOCK EXCHANGE

PARIS, July 15 (PTI-Reuter).

Bourse: Operators returning from yesterday's national holiday seemed to be disclined to trade today and orders virtually dried up after the first half hour. Canadian Pacific which gained substantial ground in reflection of the firmness in Wall Street and President Truman's optimistic message was the only market feature. Elsewhere price movements in either direction were very small. c

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, July 15

	£
2-1/2 p.c. British Consols	75-1/4
3-1/2 p.c. Conversion Loan 1961	102-1/4
4 p.c. Funding Loan 1960-90	110-1/4
3-1/2 p.c. War Loan 1952	100-5/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	10-1/16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	90-1/2
National Bank of India	34

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, July 15 (UPA): Cotton futures steadied at the close of trading today but the volume was light.

The market opened one to three points higher but as the session progressed prices showed mixed tendencies but rallied on short covering near the close. Distant months were well supported throughout the session and led the advance while nearbys remained under pressure from New Orleans and local interest on the assumption that nearby deliveries are around the expected loan level for the 1949 cotton crop. Support for distant months also stemmed from a report from Washington of a strong movement in the House of Representatives to pass a resolution extending the present price support laws to cover the 1950 crop.

Market sentiment also was helped on the feeling among textile operators that the worst has been gone through in the long price slide for many grades of textiles. Firming up in print cloth and sheeting was well received in cotton circles.

Another factor behind the rise was the rally in steel shares on the stock market on indications of the steel industry's acceptance of Truman's demand for a 60-day strike truce.

From Atlanta it was reported that mills were showing more interest in new crop prices. A few mills were reported buying a fair amount of cotton for delivery August through December.

The U.S. Government reported that the ball weevil infestation in cotton growing areas the heaviest this year since 1941 and some states lack adequate supplies of insecticides to fight the pest.

Closing prices:

DELIVERY	OPENING	HIGH	LOW	CLOSE
October	29.62	29.65	29.56	29.64
December	29.52	29.55	29.44	29.54-.55
March	29.42	29.50	29.37	29.48
May	29.31	29.36	29.26	29.35
July	28.74	28.79	28.72	28.78
NEW ORLEANS				
October	29.50	29.58	29.46	29.53-.54
December	29.40	29.47	29.37	29.47
March	29.33	29.44	29.29	29.40
May	29.21	29.30	29.18	29.27
July	28.64	28.73	28.62	28.69

POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS

The following is the statement of the position of scheduled banks as at the close of business on the 8th July.

	Rs.
Demand Liabilities in India	
(i) Borrowings from banks	25,81 23,000
(ii) Other demand liabilities	564,42 37,000
Time Liabilities in India	
(i) Borrowings from banks	20,00,000
(ii) Other time liabilities	277,29 25,000
Cash in India	
(i) Currency notes of the Governmen of India and Bank Notes	33,10,64 000
(ii) Rupee Coin	2,06,04,000
(iii) Subsidiary Coin	67 50,000
Balances with Reserve Bank	66,66 59,000
Advances In India	440,62 99,000
Bills discounted in India	14,46 47,000

QUARTERLY WORKING RESULTS OF TATA IRON & STEEL CO., LTD.

Messrs. Tata Industries Limited, Managing Agents for the Tata Iron and Steel Company Ltd., report the working of the Company for the quarter ending 31st March 1949.

	Production Tons	Despatches Tons
Pig Iron	204,400	11,700
Steel Ingots	214,200	...
Semi-finished steel for sale	33,800	38,400
Finished Steel	130,900	142 400

NEW YORK COPRA MARKET.

NEW YORK, July 15.

After yesterday's sale of a small amount of copra at 165 dollars a short ton c.i.f. Pacific in the July position, the market today settled back to a routine affair and the price quoted was 162.50 dollars bid to 165 dollars asked.

Cocoanut oil prices held at unchanged at 15 to 15 1/4 for prompt; 14 1/2 for first half of August; 14 for second half of August; and 13 1/4 for September. All prices are f.o.b. mills.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

CHICAGO, July 15.

July 1.97-1/4.
September 2.00.
December 2.02-1/8.
March 1.99-7/8.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

NEW YORK, July 15.

Prices rallied when the steel strike was averted for 60 days and while the general average fell slightly many selected issues gained.

The market opened irregular and turned lower by the end of the second hour but many stocks rallied in the afternoon, finishing steadily but several remained below the previous rail and industrial average close. The volume was 800,000 shares.

Business news generally showed a firm undertone with auto-motive news confirming that this week's auto output was the best ever. Firmness came to the steel section with the U. S Steel's decision to accept Truman's 60 day proposal.

Commonwealth and Southern again was the active issue while motor shares recouped. Oil showed wide movements while nickel plate paced rails.

Closing prices:

STOCK	PRICE
Abbott Lab	41 1/2
Am. Export Lines	16 1.2
Am. Sugar	...
Bankers Trust	39
Bank of America	39 3/4
Boeing Airplane	19 5/8
Canadian Pacific	12 1/8
Celanese	26 1/2
Chase National Bank	33 3/4
Co'y	...
Douglas Aircraft	60 1/2
Firestone	45 5/8
Montgomery Ward	12 1/4
Nash Kelvinator	33 1/2
Nat. City Bank	36 7/8
Shell Oil	20 1/8
Southern Pacific	10 3/8
Studebaker	22 3/4
Transamerica	16 5/8
Twentieth Cent.	14 1/4

NEW YORK PEPPER

NEW YORK, July 15, (UPA).

Black pepper futures closed sharply higher today along with continued strong price situation for spot black pepper.

On the futures market traders price ideas ranged from unchanged to as much as 300 points higher. However, there were no sales.

The spot price for lampong spurted to 1.07 dollars a pound and the trade believed the price will go even higher because of the tight supply situation. white muntok was 1.50 dollars a pound and it was reported there is little interest in this market.

Closing prices: July 1.10; Sept. 1.06; Oct. 1.06; Dec. .96; Jan. .82; March .71; and May .66.

LONDON PEPPER MARKET

LONDON, July 15 (PTI-Reuter). The pepper prices further advenced on some buying interest and continued scarcity of offers. Black Lampong July/August was a penny per pound dearer at 5s. 7d. asked C.I.F. basis ports. Th ere were bids of 597s. 6d. per cwt., for Malabar and offers at 602s. 6d. C.I.F. basis ports but there was no reliable quotation for New York shipment. Ehe asking price for white muntok and white sarawafi was marked up 1-1/2d. to 7s. 8d. per pound C.I.F. basis ports.

SINGAPORE PEPPER PRICES.

SINGAPORE, July 15 (PTI-Reuter). Active local buying to meet overseas demand resulted in further firming of the Singapore pepper market Sellers quoted black lampong 7 dollars higher at 300 white muntok 8 dollars higher at 416 per picul exgodown. 40 tons of black loose and 15 tons of white loose changed hands at 295 and 410 dollars per picul respectively.

NEW YORK RUBBER PRICES

NEW YORK, July 15.

Rubber futures prices depressed again as dealers surveyed the Economic Co-operation administration buying in London recently as lower than expected.

The appearance of Dutch rubber on the market at lower than present prices also adversely affected prices. At London, operators expect American purchases to fallstill further.

The market closed two to 14 points lower. Spot declined to 16 5/8. Sales were 125.

SIR. C. B. MEHTA IN NEW YORK

Stresses Need For Indo-U.S. Treaty Of Commerce

NEW YORK, July 15 (P.T.I.): Sir Chunilal B. Mehta, the well-known Indian financier arrived in New York today on a four week's business visit.

Sir Chunilal, who has a variety of commercial interests in India has opened his offices in New York and intends to investigate the possibilities of increased trade between India and the United States. He told P.T.I. that in view of India's programme of Industrialisation, there was bound to be increased scope for external trade.

At present Indians feel that there was as element of unfairness in the present "one-sided situation", so far as Indian traders coming to the U.S.A. was concerned.

"In order to have increased trade as well as goodwill between the U.S.A. and India", Sir Chunilal said "the first essential is a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the two countries so that Indian business men would be able to establish their offices here is freely as Americans do in India"

15-Crore Cloth Stocks To Be Disposed Of

AHMEDABAD, July 16, (PTI): Seth Ramanlal Lallubhai, President of the Ahmedabad Mill Owners Association, said today that the Textile Commissioner, Bombay, had issued orders permitting the mills dispose of the April and pre-April tex-mark packed bales to relieve the accumulation stocks estimated at 15 crore rupees in Ahmedabad mills.

He added that the dispute regarding the levy of the Sales Tax had been settled satisfactorily with the Sales Tax Commissioner, through the mediation of the Labour Minister, Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda. The Merchants who had refused to lift the goods were likely to do so again, he said.

Seth Ramanlal, who returned this morning from Bombay after seeing the Labour Minister Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, and also the Textile Commissioner said: "Unless the May tex-mark packed bales are allowed to be disposed off, the tense situation created by heavy accumulation of cloth will not ease materialy".

"The only solution for completely easing the situation," he said, "is to abolish altogether the distribution control which has failed in its purpose. The mills are faced with the prospect of closing down. Three mills have already closed down in Ahmedabad while nine more are about to close down. The rest of the mills will have to follow suit unless Government take prompt measures to relieve accumulation of stocks."

U.P. Zamindari Abolition Bill Sent To Select Body

LUCKNOW, July 16, (PTI): The United Province Legislative Council unanimously decided today to refer the United PProvince's Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Bill, 1949, to a joint select committee of 31 members—twenty from the Assembly, ten from the Council and one Minister.

Hyderabad Congress Leader Suspended

SECUNDERABAD, July 16. (U.P.I): Shri Shara Gowda Inamdar, member of the State Congress in Gulbarga, has been suspended from being a primary member for the present of the Hyderabad State Congress, as a result of the report submitted by the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committe in connection with the recent unsocial and anti-Congress activities.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, July 15.

T. T. London on:—

New York Selling 4.0275, Buying 4.0325; Montreal Selling 4.0275, Buying 4.0325; Zurich Selling 17.34, Buying 17.36; Sweden 14.47 to 14.50

LONDON BULLION.

London, July 15.

Silver Spot and Forward both 43-1/2 d. Gold Bars Fine per ounce £8-12-3.

London price of exportable sterling area Silver 57 to 58 d. nom.

CHICAGO GRAINS

CHICAGO, July 15, (PTI-Reuter): Grains sagged under the weight of increased hedge pressure and liquidation partly influernced by mostly clear weather in the south-west and predictions for scattered rain in the north-west spring wheat belt.

NEW YORK SILVER.

New York, July 15.

U. S. price of Foreign Silver 73-1/8 cents.

Constitutional Battle Over Sales Tax In The Offing

(Continuer From Page 9)

vince does not consider that Article 264-A (1) is necessary as it is. They have suggested the following simple amendment:—

"No law of a State shall impose, or authorise the imposition of a tax on the sale of goods which are shown to the satisfaction of an officer appointed by the Provincial Government in this behalf to have been despatched by the selling dealer outside the Province".

The Province also does not accept the revised entry 58 in the absence of any statement of the difficulties involved in the present draft and the fact that the present entry (in the Draft Constitution) which is a sort of "use-tax' stops tax-avoidance.

ASSAM

The Province does not agree to the revised entry 58 as it will leave no scope for the Province, to levy any tax on purchase or turnover of goods; at any rate, the power to do so will be left in grave douot. For the same reasons they oppose the new draft Article 264-A. All that the Province is agreeable to is a low uniform tax of 3 pies on raw materials.

MADRAS

PROPOSAL (a) The Province opposes this proposal due to present provisions in its Act about the definition of "Sale". The definition is identical to the Bihar unamended Act and the considerations mentioned in the case of West Bengal apply here equally well.

PROPOSAL (b): The Province does not offer any comments except the statement that they have been taxing such sales all along due to their multiple system.

PROPOSAL (c) The Province is prepared to accept the proposal not to tax the last sale for export IF THEY ARE GIVEN A SHARE IN THE EXCISE REVENUE.

PROPOSAL (d): As regards this the Province is agreeable to a uniform tax but not to complete exemption.

UNITED PROVINCES

The Government of the United Provinces, while they generally agree with the proposals, are of the view that this elastic source of revenue should be left with the Province untampered when their needs are great and resources are drying up Their comments on the individual points are:

PROPOSAL: (a): The Province should not be prevented by statute from taxing sales of goods to other Provinces. Their contention is that there is no legal flaw in the definition of sale in the U.P. Act. The definition of "sale" in the U.P. Act is identical to the one in the Bihar Amendment Bill which is ULTRA VIRES of the Provincial Legislature according to the opinion of the Federal Advocate-General.

PROPOSAL ((b) The Province considers that the suggestion of exempting sales by a registered dealer in one province to a registered dealer in another Province will lead to large-scale evasions. The Province is, therefore, opposed to it.

PROPOSAL (d): The Province agrees to exempt raw materials, when necessary.

BIHAR

The Government of Bihar are opposed to all the proposals and strongly oppose the insertion of the new Article 264-A and the proposed amendment to entry 58.They state that the proposed amendments are neither necessary nor desirable in the national interest and would lead to a serious disequilibrium between financial resources of Provinces and their responsibilities. They do not consider it appropriate or in consonance with the spirit of the constitution that the Government of India should tell the Provinces that they propose to take away the existing powers of the Provinces in respect of the levy of Sales Tax, because the latter did not agree to certain suggestion for bringing about uniformity in the Sales Tax policies of the different Provinces at the last Finance Ministers' conference. They would however, like to discuss the whole problem:

Its comments on the draft article are:

Clause (a) (i) The Provincial Government are prepared to amend the definition of "sale" if the Federal Advocate-General's opinion is correct.

Clause (b): The Province opposes the exemption of sales to registered dealers outside the Provinces as

(a) It will mean total extinction of sales tax revenue

(b) It will benefit West Bengal only which does not levy such a tax now. They are, however, prepared to agree to a low uniform on such sales.

Clause (c): The statutory exemption of last sale is sure to lead to evasion and all that is necessary is prior consultation with the Provinces as to which articles should be exempted.

As regards raw materials the Province thinks a low uniform tax of 3 pies is not much AND all that is necessary in this respect is to solve the bottleneck of transport. Furthermore they consider that the present practice of granting exemptions in respect of purchases made by registered manufacturers is enough.

The Province opposes the revised entry 58 as it removes the elasticity of this source of revenue given in the present entry 58

BOMBAY

The Province of Bombay is strongly opposed to the new Article 264-A till either the question of revision of the present arrangements regarding distribution of financial resources between the Centre and the Provinces is decided satisfactorily or at best some compensatory sources of revenue on the lines recommended by the Expert Committee on the Financial Provisions of the Union Constitution are offered.

The Province suggests discussion of the whole question Their comments on individual points are:

PROPOSAL (a) As regards the definition of "sale" the Province has asked for a copy of the opinion of the Federal Advocate-General In the meanwhile they have consulted their Legal Adviser, who has advised that it is not 'ultra vires' of the Provincial legislature. The definition of "sale" in the Bombay Act is almost identical to that in the original Bihar Act

PROPOSAL (b) TAXATION OF SALES TO DEALERS REGISTERED UNDER THE SALES TAX ACT OF OTHER PROVINCES: Bombay Government levies only half the rate on this form of sales and are not prepared to forgo this as most of their sales are for exports. They, however, suggest that the receiving Province may exempt such articles from their tax structure.

PROPOSAL (c): Taxation of sales abroad are exempt.

PROPOSAL (d) While the Provincial Government is anxious to avoid the imposition of unduly heavy burden on raw materials of all-India importance, it is not prepared to agree to statutory restrictions as suggested by the Centre.

EAST PUNJAB

EAST PUNJAB has accepted the Central scheme

ORISSA

The Government of Orissa have not offered any comments except that the Centre should stick to the decision arrived at at the last Finance Ministers' conference.

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR

The Province does not agree with the proposals for the following reasons:

(i) It would mean evasion

(ii) The producing province should not be made to lose to a consuming province entirely any advantage it can derive from its natural resources.

(iii) The proposed legislation would seriously curtail the revenue resources of a province, which stands in need of funds for development and is exceedingly backward as compared to other provinces The Provincial Government have undertaken borrowing for financing various programmes of post-war development and a setback in its revenue resources is likely to hamper its financial position seriously. The Provincial Governments are, therefore, strongly opposed to the incorporation of the proposed article 264-A in the new Constitution and would urge the Government of India to take steps to secure the desired co-ordination and uniformity in the incidence of the sales tax on the lines agreed to at the last conference of Finance Ministers.

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INTERNATIONAL TRUCKS

INT 739

INDIAN CUPID

(A Play In Four Acts)

★

BY D. B. VOHRA

DRAMATIS PERSONAE

Bibhuti Prasad Sharma - a rich businessman of Bankipore.
Sundri Sharma - his wife.
Sheila Sharma - his daughter.
Rajen Mathur - a young Engineer.
Jagdish Mathur - his father.
Kamla Mathur - his mother.
Gopalan - a friend of Bibhuti Prasad Sharma.

Act One

Scene: The lounge at the Bankipore Club. About a dozen people are reading, talking and smoking. Among them is Bibhuti Prasad, a dark big man with gray hair, chatting lazily with a friend Gopalan. Rajen Mathur enters, tennis racket in hand. He is coming straight from the tennis court. It is 6 P. M. on 1st Feb.

Sharma (to Gopalan): I believe this is Rajen Mathur, the new S.D.O. What about introducing me to him? You told me you knew him from the time he was studying with your son years ago.

Gopalan: Oh yes, of course. (Rises and approaches Rajen, who is about to take up a magazine from the reading table. Shakes Rajen's hand). Hello Rajen, how's everything? Meet my friend Mr. Sharma; Mr. Rajen Mathur, our new S.D.O —Mr. Sharma, our local business boss.

Rajen: (Shaking Sharma's hand and seating himself near the two friends). So glad to meet you Mr. Sharma. Bankipore is such a small place I did not imagine anybody could carry on much of a business here.

Gopalan: (Laughing) Oh you do not know what a business-man is capable of. Mr. Sharma has made his lakh in this poor Bankipore itself.

Sharma: (With an attempt at modesty) Well, I have managed to earn a livelihood. And how do you like Bankipore Mr. Mathur?

Rajen: It looks a rather quiet and backward place to me.

Sharma: It is a quiet place, I agree, but then it has its points. I know many senior officers in your department who cherish the memory of the days which they spent here early in their careers. You may be sure you will find Bankipore quite an attractive place after you have got to know a few people.

Rajen: Let us hope so.

Sharma: On it is a sure thing. The trouble is you have not yet made any contacts here. That is why you do not feel at home amongst us. Why not have tea at my place tomorrow. I can come and fetch you from your office in my car.

Rajen: (A little surprised). Thanks ever so much. I can come over to your place if you give me your address. You needn't bother to pick me up.

Sharma: (Decisively). No bother at all. I'll come and pick you up at 4 P.M. sharp.

Rajen: (Overwhelmed) You are too kind.

Sharma: Nothing at all. I consider it my duty to offer my hospitality to all newcomers to my native town.

Rajen: (rising). Thanks all the same And may I now take your leave. It's getting dark.

Sharma: (rising and shaking hands). Good night, then, we meet tomorrow.

Rajen: Good night to both of you (Exit).

Gopalan: Bibhuti, you seem to have taken a great fancy to the boy. I can see that you are going to cultivate him. In fact the first furrow has already been ploughed. All the luck, chum.

Sharma: (Vaguely). Oh it is nothing absolutely nothing.

Act Two

Scene: Drawing room in Sharma's bungalow, lavishly furnished in European style but adorned with garlanded pictures of Lord Krishna, Rama and Sita. Mrs. Sharma and her daughter Sheila are seated on the sofa. The mother is a short fat lady of about 40 and her ample curves bulge through a white sari with huge flowers. Sheila's plump dark figure is draped in a crimson silk sari. She is a girl of about 19. It is 4 P.M. on 2nd Feb.

Mrs. Sharma: And how did you fare at the debate, dear?

Sheila: Oh don't mention it, mother. I grew so nervous that I hardly knew what I was saying. It was disgraceful and I am ashamed of myself.

Mrs. Sharma: The first attempt is always like that. I remember the day when I was first asked by my school-teacher to lead the class prayers. I was as good as dumb and made a thorough fool of myself. The teacher was so annoyed that she turned me out of the class and called me a fat blockhead.

Sheila: (Naively). Were you fat even in those days, mother?

Mrs. Sharma: (Hotly) Do you mean to say I am fat now?

Sheila: Well, I don't think you can be called slim. (There is the sound of an approaching car and of the grating of brakes. Then footsteps are heard on the porch).

Mrs. Sharma (Adjusting her saree): Here comes your father with his guest. (Enter Sharma and Rajen).

Sharma: (Introducing Rajen): Meet my wife, Mr. Rajen Mathur, and here is my daughter Sheila.

Rajen: (Folds hands in greeting. Is obviously feeling embarrassed). Good afternoon, ladies.

Sharma: Make yourself comfortable Mr. Mathur. Sit down here (Indicates an easy chair and himself sits down on the sofa beside his wife. Sheila sits oposite Rajen and looks at him coyly).

Sharma: (To his wife) Mr. Mathur has only recently come to Bankipore and naturally knows very few people here. I have been telling him he will soon feel quite at home and we shall see to all his needs. After all he is like a guest to us.

Mrs. Sharma: Oh yes, Mr. Mathur, please think this home your own. You are always welcome here.

Rajen: (Enbarrassed) Thank you for your kindness, madam.

Mrs. Sharma: Now don't be so stiff and formal; you are liks a son to us. Let me serve you tea. I'll take just a moment. (Exit)

Sharma: (To Rajen) My daughter Sheila is studying in the third year and wants to become a professor, would you believe it, Mr. Mathur.

Rajen: It is a worthy ambition.

Sharma: I have my doubts on this point. She is considered to be a brilliant student of History and Politics and if she becomes a professor, she is sure to make a success of the job. But if you ask me, woman's place is in the home and not in the classroom.

Sheila: But, father, it isn't necessary for all women to become housekeepers.

(Enter Mrs. Sharma pushing a tea-trolly)

Sharma: (To his wife) I was just telling Sheila that I do not approve of the idea of girls taking to professions. After all is said and done—

Mrs. Sharma: (Interrupting) Oh! girls are apt to get all sorts of silly notions at this age. You know when I was young I wanted to become a poet—a second Sarojini. But I soon found much more useful work to do than scribbling verses. And here I am with over 20 years of home-making to my credit. It's the only profession a woman is suited for. Now Sheila come and make tea for Mr. Mathur and your father. Don't you dream of becoming a professor.

(Sheila gets up, adjusts her sari and starts serving tea).

Sharma: (Taking his tea from Sheila) How did the debate go today, Sheila?

Sheila: Our side won, father.

Sharma: You know Mr Mathur, Sheila has taken part in a debate on the U.N.O.—her first debate.

(To Sheila) And did you speak in favour of the U.N.O. or against, Sheila.

Sheila: Naturally against. I think the U.N.O. is a useless body. It is worse than the League of Nations and is bound to die a similar death.

Sharma: What is your opinion, Mr. Mathur.

Rajen: As an idea, the U.N.O. is good. But so long as the nations of the world continue to play the game of power politics, it can hardly prove of much practical utility.

Sharma: Are there any business men on the U.N.O.?

Rajen: I couldn't tell you.

Sharma: I am sure if the U.N.O. is made over to businessmen, they will make a good job of it.

Rajen: I daresay.

Sharma: You see the businessman knows how to get things done and to take decisions. If there is any important job to be done, entrust it to a businessman.

Sheila: Father, I do not think business is a very dignified activity. Businessmen are always seeking profit and adding to their property. And as Rousseau said "Property is theft."

Mrs. Sharma: (Shocked): Oh Sheila I am ashamed of you. Have you gone off your head? How dare you speak in this way of your own father?

Sheila: But mother I was talking of businessmen in general and not of father.

Mrs. Sharma: Now don't try to explain the whole thing away. I cannot understand what is happening to girls these days. They have no respect for their elders. When I was young I could not dream of criticizing my elders. Once when I was in high school I asked my father where Argentine was. He said it was in China and although I knew he was wrong I did not tell him so and merely said "Thank you". Had you been in my place you would probably have laughed at him all the rest of your life.

Rajen: Mr. Sharma, I think I had better be going now. It's getting late.

Sharma: (Rising) Just as you wish, Mr. Mathur. Let me take you home.

Rajen: (Also rising) Good-bye, Mrs. Sharma. Good-bye, Miss Sharma.

Mrs. and Miss Sharma: Good-bye to you.

(Rajen and Sharma leave).

Act Three

3 P.M. on the 3rd.

Scene: Drawing Room of Rajen's house. Rajen's father, a retired head clerk of the Postal Department sits reading the paper. A servant enters and presents a visiting card.

Mr. Mathur: Allow the visitor in.

(Exit servant. Returns and ushers in Mr. Sharma. Mr. Mathur rises and shakes hands with him).

Sit down Mr. Sharma. What can I do for you? (Both sit).

Sharma: First let me introduce myself to you Mr. Mathur. I am a businessman here—stooks and shares are what I deal in.

Mathur: I am afraid I am not interested in stocks and shares. Having never—

Sharma: (With a wave of the hand) But you misunderstand me. I have not come to sell you shares. My mission is entirely different.

Mathur: I'm sorry, Mr. Sharma. Please go on.

Sharma: Well, it's about your son Rajen. I have met the the boy and I like him tremendously. Very quiet and simple. I wonder whether you have thought of his marriage.

Mathur: He is quite young yet and we are not thinking of an early marriage. Of course we have been receiving offers of marriage from several people. For example, Rai Bahadur Peshawari Lal. His daughter is his only issue and he proposes to leave all property to her. Then there is Dewan Lahori Mal who—

Sharma: Of course, I can quite see that. A promising young man like Rajen would be sought by parents of any marriageable girl. Well, I have a daughter of nineteen, who is doing her third year in college. She is my only daughter. Her two brothers are in Doon School. In case—

Mathur: As I was telling you, we are not thinking of an early marriage for Rajen.

Sharma: Quite so, but after all he is now fixed up in life and needs to set up a house. While he was under training it was different because—

Mathur: So far as the house is concerned he has his mother to look after it, and I do not think he has begun to think of marriage seriously.

Sharma: But you know, Mr. Mathur no young man will ever tell his parents that he wants to marry. Do you imagine Rajen is quite contented with his bachelordom? Does he not look for a partner to share his life? You are making a great mistake if you think so.

Mathur: Oh, he's just a boy and I think he should wait a few years before he marries. As I was telling Dewan Lahori Mal—

Sharma: In any case, even if he marries a little later, there is no harm in settling his engagement. My girl is still in her third year and is keen on graduating. So I shall not insist on an early marriage.

Mathur: Quite so, an early marriage is out of question. That is what I have been telling Rai Bahadur Peshawari Lal and Dewan Lahori Mal. And their answer is the same as yours. In fact only the other day, the Rai Bahadur was here and wanted me to settle the engagement. He pressed me to accept Rs. 1,000 in token of my agreement to the engagement. I told him money would not come into the picture so far as I was concerned and asked him to wait. Only a few days had passed when Dewan Lahori Mal put in an appearance, offering Rs. 1,500 and promising a car and a radio as part of the dowry. My answer to him was the same that money was no consideration with me.

Sharma: Quite so. In these matters such mundane considerations are quite irrelevant. By the way, in case you deem it fit to think of my daughter for your son, I would request permission to offer you Rs. 2,000 at the time of the engagement. And as Sheila is my only daughter I shall be guilty of miserliness if her dowry does not include a station-wagon, a radiogram and a Frigidaire.

Mathur: In any case, I suppose you know that it would be necessary for Rajen to see the girl first.

Sharma: You may put your mind at rest on that point. Rajen has already seen my daughter and I have every reason to believe that he likes her.

Mathur: I didn't know about that. However I shall talk things over with Rajen today.

Sharma: (rising) Very well. Thanks a lot, Mr. Mathur, for giving me so much of your valuable time.

Mathur: (Also rising) Oh it's nothing at all.

Sharma: Before I leave, may I take the liberty of inviting yourself and Mrs. Mathur to lunch tomorrow.

Mathur: It's very kind of you.

Sharma: (Going out) Well then, good-bye. I'll come and fetch you at noon tomorrow.

Mathur: Good-bye.

Act Four

Scene: 7 P.M. on the 4th Sharma

(Continued on page 27)

RAJEN, SHARMA AND HIS FAMILY AT TEA.

Children's Own Corner

Conducted by: AKHIL HIND BALAK SANGH BALKAN-JI-BARI

'Shernaz' has written a very nice "Autobiography of an Umbrella". In these Monsoon days, you will appreciate it the more:

I am sure I have more reason to be proud of my origin than that mighty animal, man. For, after all, the material of his manufacture is worthless, found in the dustbin—Dust; whereas, I require wood, cloth, and steel to come into existence. The aristocrats of my kind need a pretty piece of glass or some such ornament for their heads, as well.

Now I happen to be one of the titled section of our Umbrella Community. I am not one of the rank and file—the dark black things with ordinary wooden tops that businessmen are so fond of carrying to and back from their offices. My manufacturer was renowned for his flashy productions and I am one of his flashiest things. I am a cute little eye-catcher. No black covering for me; instead, I am made of beautiful scarlet transparent cellophane-like substance, with a very light wooden rod for my back-bone. On my scarlet covering is a lovely pattern of tiny elfins playing hide-and-seek among some gorgeous flowers.

Before A Mirror

When my manufacturer had put the last touches to my make-up, he held me up before a mirror—to admire his master-piece, I suppose. He then pressed me to his lips and murmured, "You are a child's dream in scarlet and pink come true." Those words of his were true to the last syllable, for when I was put up for sale in company with all sorts of my fellows, every single child that came to the shop made a dash for me with glowing eyes. But even to this day I do not know what made the elders turn up their noses at sight of me. So children came and children went, but I remained in the shop till tiny Naz came scampering into the shop, saw me, caught me in her little arms and would not let me go until her reluctant mama ordered the salesman to wrap me up and put the parcel in her car.

Then began my hectic career. I accompanied Naz in rain, in sun, and in shade. She would never dream of going out without me. With her I was neither a thing of fancy nor of necessity, but just a dream come true which she could not bear to leave behind. Sometimes I got lost, and always found Naz with traces of dried tears on her cheeks on my return.

One day, she went out on her usual morning romp with her ayah. I, of course, accompanied her. She was in an especially joyful mood that day. All of a sudden, her quick eye spied a red flower on the opposite hedge. Breaking away from her ayah, she made a dash for it when a rapid racer whizzed by. For the minutest fraction of a second her grab on me tightened, but the next moment I fell out of it her lifeless little palm with the tiny elfins on my body all gosy.

To-day, I am in the folds of a faded pink dress where I have always been since Naz went away to live with fairies and red flowers.

Selection Of Toys

D. V. Ratnam has sent the following story, and he asks what would you do ———?

Eve Angela Gessup and Lila Deshmukh were classmates. They were studying in the lower elementary class in St. Grisula Girls' School. It was the fashion of the day to send our children to schools run by European missionaries in order that they may pick up good English. But this opportunity was offered to the rich alone and Lila was from a well-to-do family.

It once so happened that these two class-mates bumped into each other in a big toy-shop. Both were there making their toy-selections and Lila saw to her surprise that Eve was carefully making note of toys that were labelled "Made in England". After some time Lila asked her friend as to why she did not like the Japanese doll that looked so pretty and was besides so cheap.

"Oh", Eve said, "Because I want to buy only English toys. They are made by my people and if I don't buy British-made goods, who would buy them."

At this explanation Lila was ashamed of her own selection of toys. These latter were either English or Japanese. She inquired for Indian toys. The shop-keeper brought them from inside and showed them to her. They did not please Lila. She at once came out of the shop.

She decided not to purchase toys but something else that was made in India and by Indians. To her joy she saw a nicely decorated Kashmir box and this she bought instead of play things.

Dear boys and girls, would you not like to follow the example of our little Lila?

Catching The Moon

The following story, sent by N. V. Ball, will, I am sure, interest you—

In olden days there was no soap. How did the boys make bubble then? Well, they made soap-bubbles from soap-nut powder. If we dissolve soap-nut powder in water and blow air through a pipe, there will be at first bubbles and after some time there will swell a huge ballon which will rise in the air.

Once, in a certain town there were four mischievous boys. Among them Samy was the most mischievous.

One day Samy wished to catch the moon and said, "The moon will not come if I call her or if I offer her sweets. I shall myself go up to her and drag her down." The other three boys also made up their minds to catch the moon.

Samy asked the other boys to bring some soap-nut powder. They dissolved the powder in a huge water tank. Samy asked them to blow air through a pipe. They obeyed his commands. First of all there were bubbles. Then there began to swell a large baloon which looked like a ball. Samy jumped upon it and sat on it. He asked his companions to blow air more swiftly.

The ball began to rise in the air. It went up to a far height. Seeing Samy on the ball his friends cried with fear and wonder. But Samy said that he would come down with the moon. The ball came near to the moon. Samy overjoyed by the rising began to beat the balloon like a drum. Then the ball burst and down fell Samy.

Fortunately a cloud was moving and he was caught in the cloud. He remained in the cloud for four months eating birds.

One day the cloud came near a hill and Samy jumped upon a tree on the hill and came to his native town. He saw the tank. There was no water in it.

Afterwards Samy never attempted to do such a foolish thing again.

Bhavnagar Balkan-ji-Bari children at physical exercise.

Balkan-ji-Bari

Shri Shewak Bhojraj, accompanied by Shrimati Indira Ram, visited the Nari Seva Sadan, Women's Camp, Kurla, and accompanied by Shri Ram Kisan, the Madh Island Camp. Lady Masani and Shrimati Mohinder Sant Singh will visit the Pimori Relief Camp. At all these places the Balkan-ji-Bari activities and the Bal Mandirs will be working nicely with the help of the Camp Commandants of those places.

All are most welcome to join the Balkan-ji-Bari. Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage, from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21. Send him also small contributions for publication on this page. He will be glad to hear from you always!

CONTRACT

(By HOWARD SCHENKEN & RICHARD L. FREY.)

North's leap to four spades is not quite as reckless as it may seem. Two spades would be a mere preference bid; three spades would be the equivalent of a single raise. Since North had passed originally, he felt that some stronger action was required. His optimism was most reprehensible, however, because the play for the game was too much for South's [illegible] guessed right and played dummy's ten on the opening diamond lead, capturing East's king with the ace. If South had found the club ace onside, he would have an excellent play for the game, but when he led a club the king fell to East's ace and East returned a heart. South won with the ace and passed a spade lead to East's queen. He took the next heart with the king, then cashed the spade ace and led to dummy's king. Unfortunately, neither the spades nor the clubs broke, and after cashing dummy's club queen and ruffing a club, declarer's only other winner was the diamond queen, so he went down two tricks.

Better timing would have uncovered the two tricks by which he fell short. After winning East's first heart, South should have led to dummy's club queen and led a third club. East's play cannot affect the result; but assuming that he ruffs with the spade queen, South overruffs with the ace and successfully finesses the spade ten. Next he cashes the spade king. (This prevents East's being able to ruff another club with the spade nine if he has it.) If East follows suit, declarer simply ruffs the last club, crosses to the diamond queen and leads the good club. But when East shows out, declarer has to take care. He must cash dummy's diamond queen at once, return to his hand by ruffing the fourth club, then lead his last diamond for dummy to trump. This brings declarer's trick total up to nine, and the heart king produces the tenth trick and the game.

Neither side vulnerable
North dealer.

NORTH
♠ K 10 6
♡ 10 9 6
◇ Q 10
♣ K Q 8 7 4

WEST
♠ J 9 7 4
♡ Q 8
◇ J 6 2
♣ J 10 6 3

EAST
♠ Q 6
♡ J 7 5 2
◇ K 9 8 4 3
♣ A 2

SOUTH
♠ A 8 3 2
♡ A K 4 3
◇ A 7 6
♣ 9 5

The bidding

North	East	South	West
Pass	Pass	1♠	Pass
3♣	Pass	2♡	Pass
4♠	All Pass		

TITANS GREW UP IN UNBALANCED FAMILIES

Secrets Of Heroes Of History: Oedipus–Myth And Complex

★

BY PATRIC MULLAHY

THE kernel of Sigmund Freud's revolutionary approach to human personality was his theory of the Oedipus complex. All later developments in psychoanalysis came as a result of various basic modifications of Freud's original concept: that the incestuous wish of every infant to possess his mother and kill his father is the source of all psychic sickness. What has survived is the universal acceptance of the idea of mother and father fixations—a thesis of vital importance because fixations are held to be the dynamic forces which determine human character, writes Tibor Koeves in "U.N. World."

It is thus entirely logical that Patrick Mullahy's recent book, Oedipus: Myth and Complex", should be a review of the history of psychoanalysis with special emphasis on the subject expressed in his title

It is probably safe to say that such disparate and immense personalities as Julius Caesar, Mohammed, Adolf Hitler or Franklin Delano Roosevelt have not yet yielded their secrets to historic research. We know their deeds and recorded words. But the mysterious forces and tendencies which made them what they were remain hidden.

One thing, however, already emerges when one applies psychoanalytical criteria to the biographies of the heroes of history. It appears that in the overwhelming majority of the cases, greater reformers, religious and political titans grew up in an unbalanced family background where they were under the exclusive sway of their female parent. According to the legend, Moses was a foundling brought up without a father by the daughter of the Pharaoh of Egypt. The Lord Jesus was denied even blood relationship with an earthly father. And we know the influence exercised over Julius Caesar by his mother. The psychoanalyst could not disregard the homosexuality of Caesar's youth, admittedly a symptom of mother fixation, and he would evaluate as important the recorded fact that on the night preceding his crossing of the Rubicon, Caesar dreamt that he slept with his mother.

But he will perhaps study the case history of Mohammed with even greater interest. A posthumus child, Mohammed was brought up by pampering nurses and a devoted mother whom he lost at the age of 7. At 25, still a virgin, he married a woman of 40, a rich and independent widow. Kadijah lived to be 65, and Mohammed remained utterly loyal to her, though, as the details of his subsequent marriages to 12 other women prove, he possessed a most passionate vitality, and was often a slave of his carnal desires. How abstention and sublimation during the last decade of his old wife's life might have produced the miracles the tormented Mohammed envisioned and the deeds he committed, changing thereby the history of mankind, will be for future scientists to elucidate.

Hitler And his Mother

In our own times, Konrad Heiden, Hitler's greatest biographer, characterized the future Fuehrer's family relationships in the following terms: "A 6-year-old boy—a 60-year-old father. A 37-year-old mother. Adolphus grew up in a violently unnaturally divided world. To his mother—this we can feel from his own account—he was deeply devoted, and she in turn was devoted to the point of weakness to the self-reliant, stormy son".

LATER, the fight between father and son "was Adoph Hitler's first great struggle, and by his own admission he conducted it with great fears, with lies and secretiveness, and with a degree of scheming which was almost suicidal."

Hitler's greatest adversary, F. D. Roosevelt, also was the child of a father who at his marriage was twice the age of the mother, to whom America's great President remained so utterly attached and loyal.

In Freud's world the magic word libido—a "flow" of desire, is a tension demanding relief. At the beginning of life, this desire has one natural outlet: the loving, comforting, omnipresent mother. At the same time there is a rival clamouring for her attention: the father. But his place cannot be usurped, he can only be hated to death.

The memory of this first overwhelming love and hatred, and the accompanying feelings of guilt and anxiety, whether conscious or not, never leave the individual. When they interfere with work or love life, said Freud, we have the neurotic person.

One of the earliest disciples to question the Freudian thesis was Alfred Adler. He did not deny that the child does direct sexual wishes toward his mother; but he thought that these wishes are only an expression of the child's desire to dominate.

Adler's Oedipus is a weakling in full retreat.

The functional psychoanalysts proceeded to humanize the King of Thebes even further. Their most authoritative representative, Dr. Karen Horney, holds that fixations on parents arise mainly from two sets of conditions in the familly relationship. The first is sexual stimulation by the parents, sexually-tinged caresses or an emotional hot-house atmosphere. The second set flourish in a highly unfavourable psychological family set-up. Anxiety and insecurity drive the child to cling to one of the parents for reassurance.

In the first case, the attachment of the child is to the parent who elicits love or sexual desire. In the second, the attachment usually goes to the more powerful or more awesome parent, since the winning of his affection promises more protection.

Horney's Oedipus is in curious contrast to that of Harry Stack Sullivan, who believes that mother and father fixations are a result of seeking security, not from the stronger but the more lenient parent, which is always the parent of the other sex. This is because a feeling of strangeness prevents the father from thinking that he is particularly fit to run the daughter's life, and the same is true of the mother and son.

Only Symbolic

An almost romantic Oedipus emerges from the theories of Erich Fromm, the leading expert in the application of psychoanalytical theories to the field of cultural history.

He CLAIMS that "the Oedipus myth has to be understood not as a symbol of the incestuous tie between mother and son, but as the rebellion of the son against the authority of the father .... and that the marriage of Oedipus to Jocasta is only one of the symbols of the son's victory, who takes over his father's place and with it all its privileges."

Transferred from the myth to the complex, this explanation means a conflict between man's legitimate striving for freedom and independence and those social arrangements which frustrate man's desire for self-fulfillment, happiness and independence Fromm's Oedipus is the champion of the free individual, of the man determined to grow into an unfettered, self-governing being.

Harry Stack Sullivan once said that "psychiatry as it is, is no science, no art, but confusion." The conflicting interpretations of the Oedipus complex might seem to bear out his pessimism, but the situation is not really that bad. The very fact that there is complete agreement on the most vital parts of Freud's discovery: the overwhelming importance of early experiences and of the ensuing and enduring subconscious states of tension and anxiety has given a totally new basis for understanding human personality. In that respect, history may be divided into two parts: the pre-Freudian and the post-Freudian eras. After reading Mr. Mullahy one is convinced that the great task is to decide which of the half a dozen or more contradictory figures of Oedipus—and Caesar and Mohammed and Hitler and other movers of history—is the true, the authentic man.

Is it the libidinal, the authoritarian, the interpersonal? The need for the emergence of the true Oedipus is great indeed. The bitter puzzles of life, the real Sphynx, must be solved before it is too late, for the world is in greater chaos and danger than the city of Thebes has ever been.

DICKENS COLLECTION

John Greaves, Hon. Secretary, The Dickens House, writes: Some interesting additions have recently been made to the collections at The Dickens House, 48, Doughty Street, W.C.I.

The Dickens Family Bible, with entries in the hand of the novelist, has been lent by Mr. Henry Charles Dickens and the original drawing of Dickens made by Millais on the day after Dickens's death has been deposited on loan by Mrs. Alec Waley (Elaine Dickens). The old sign of the golden dog licking the golden pot, which Dickens said he so well remembered in his weekly walk from the blacking factory to see his parents in the debtors' prison, has been lent by the Cuming Museum. In addition to these, there is now on view a small exhibition in celebration of the David Copperfield Centenary. This includes a set of the original monthly parts of the novel lent by Major Philip Charles Dickens and a selection of letters, editions, translations, portraits and photographs connected with the book.

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Devotional Verses

AMRUT KAVYOE, edited by Jayantilal A. Shah, from Rajamehta's Pole, Brahmapuri, Ahmedabad: (pp. 96, priced Re. 1-4).

Mr. Amrut M. Shah ("Hradayayogi") was a journalist well-known for his devotional verses and hymns, especially on Zoroaster and Zoroastrianism. After his lamentable death a decade ago his son Jayantilal has preserved his rich heritage in three books already published, one of which was lately reviewed in these columns The book under review called 'Amrut Kuvyoe" is his fourth publication. In order that it may have a wider appeal—to all communities and to men women and children alike judicious selection of gems has been given in it, preaching devotion to God, service to humanity, cultivation of virtues and avoidance of evil, reminding all that "As you sow so shall you reap", advice to sisters to be obedient to their lords and adherence to truth, chastity and mercy. The one that breathes patrotism speaks of "Our Country—the incomparable country, the Preacher of Non-violence Creed", etc. As a dutiful son Mr. Jayantilal has been doing his duty at considerable sacrifice. The book is dedicated to late Mrs. Mehermai Maneksha Patel, in whose sacred memory her husband gave monetary help to bring it out. Lovers of literature and sympathisers are earnestly requested to help the author to enable him to bring out more such works. He has distributed 1,000 copies free and is supplying to poor students and libraries these books at half charge. Buyers of more than five books get 25 per cent discount.

A. K.

NATURE'S LEFT AND RIGHT

(Continued from page 2)

wise twists to their shells, whereas water snails always have anti-clockwise, or left-handed shells.

This definite left or right tendency is present in all kinds of creatures. Lobsters usually have a much more massive and powerful left claw than a right, as do crabs, and it is obvious that this claw is used in the same way as an ordinary man uses his right hand more than his left. Yet nature is adaptable enough in this matter, for if a crab injures its left pincer, the right will automatically grow larger and take its place.

Flatfish like flounders, halibut, plaice and sole all begin life as symmetrical, vertical fish, but they turn over to one side when quite young and remain horizontal all their lives. They almost always turn over to lie on their left sides, so that the left eye moves through the head to face uppermost alongside the other eye. These fish are thus left-handed, since their right sides become their backs. Even oysters move to the left side in their shells, their right sides growing underneath their bodies. A right-handed oyster is quite rare.

●

It is a fascinating study, this business of left and right. In nature there seems to be no doubt in infancy as to which a young creature is going to be. Scientists tell us that human babies are really the same and if you want to know which tendency a young baby is going to have, watch what foot it puts forward when it first starts to walk.

Bad Company

Celebrating its 50th anniversary, the Norwegian T.U.C. invited the Norwegian Employers' Association to a banquet in Oslo recently. Said Mr. Erlandsen, representing the Employers' Association: "On the whole it is not difficult for me, on behalf of the organisation I represent, to agree with all the assurances concerning the T.U.C.'s far-reaching and powerful position in our society, and the value of the work it has done in the past 50 years..... The great inventions are based not on solidarity but on rich personality and individual will." Labour Premier, Emar Gerhardsen agreed. The dinner was an historic event, he declared. "That the T.U.C., could invite the employers was a sign of the trade unions' high culture". He smiled: "Not many years ago, such a thing would have been inconceivable". In the same week the Norwegian Trade Unions withdrew from the World Federation of Trade Unions.

THE importance of educating women is more commonly appreciated these days, but serious differences of opinion spring up when the question of giving them specialised training is raised.

It is true even of the advanced countries of the West, like the United States of America, where woman has attained complete emancipation and where many of her sex have made their mark in varying fields of activity. It was only recently that some of the aviation firms thought it fit to revise their policy of engaging young women as air-hostesses on the passenger-carrying planes. The air-hostess was allowed to make a debut on the Indian horizon only after her skill and worth were properly tested in the country of her birth.

In the beginning they were hailed as ministering angels of the clouds and were even used as bait to attract air travellers. But alas! their bosses are now feeling that they do not turn out to be a good investment because once the training is completed and they have joined service, they are flicked away before long by the winged Cupid. This means one more search for the right type of girls and the repeat performance of grooming them to fit into the job, all of which disturbs the smooth running of the entire scheme. It would be interesting to watch how the resourceful American Eve combats this new threat to her soaring ambitions. In the meanwhile let us be forewarned of similar situations arising nearer home.

* * *

In our country there has been so far only one such sphere of work as requires specialised education which women have tried to enter—the medical profession. Unfortunately quite a good number of them do not care to make it a career in after life. Of course no "vested interests" are involved here as the cost of education is borne by the parents and neither by Government nor by any public institution. All the same there is a marked evidence of dissatisfaction over this state of affairs, the reason for which is not far to seek. Until a couple of years back facilities for medical education being very much limited a certain percentage of accommodation in the colleges was reserved for girl students. However, when it was found after the experience of many years that many of the girls did not take up medical profession it was naturally argued that the special 'concession' was being wasted upon them. For every non-practising woman medical graduate, there was a boy who was denied the opportunity of making a good career. But that is not all. This has grave repurcussions upon wider issues of national significance. India suffers from a dearth of trained medical personnel and we cannot afford to squander away the limited facilities of training on persons who are not serious about a good chance given to them. Such sentiments have often been voiced in our Legislatures and Corporations.

It is against this background that we must view the line of action the authorities in this province have decided upon. Following the recommendations of the Administrative Inquiry Committee, the Government have decided to give increased facilities for medical education to women. Besides, various departments have been instructed to show special consideration for women doctors appointed in rural areas. This is a most welcome gesture which should go a long way in attracting more women into this profession. It is not unlikely, however, that the public will view this with a frown considering women's record in the past! If they continue in the old ways, these special efforts would mean nothing but throwing away public funds which could be put to better use if spent on male students.

There is still one handicap for the careerist woman which never hampers the path of man. With matrimonial responsibility it becomes a hard task for her to continue with full zeal in her profession; with domestic aid becoming scarce and dearer, hers is going to be an unenviable lot. It is not possible to make man share domestic responsibilities on par with woman by an act of Parliament! But Government will have to do something to relieve this burden on woman if they want her to contribute towards the well-being of society.

—**Leela.**

MOST GLAMOROUS GRANDMOTHER

Termed as the "World's Most Glamorous Grandmother" MARLENE DIETRICH is seen leaving Claridges Hotel in London.

EASY-TO-MAKE SWEETS

★

PUMPKIN PIE: Have a big piece of pumpkin (with peals removed). Cut into small pieces, add half a cup of sugar, 1 teaspoonful lemon juice and half teaspoon powdered ginger. Cook the whole into a jam. Allow to cool. Take two well beaten eggs and mix two tablespoons of thick cream and salt to taste. Make into a paste. Then with this paste line a sandwich cake tin. Pour the pumpkin mixture cooked beforehand. Lay strips of pastry across and bake in a moderate oven until the pastry is cooked. Before servig, khismis, almonds (soaked and cut into fine slices) and cocoanut may be added.

BAKED CHOCOLATE PUDDING.

Take 4 ozs stale bread, shred and add to it a little less than a cup of milk. Let this turn into a paste. Mix into the paste the following ingredients: 2 teaspoonfuls of cocoa, a big pat of butter, a pinch of salt and sugar to taste. Flavour with any one of your favourite essences. Keep ready 3 eggs, the white and yolk beaten separately and add to the bread-and-milk paste. Pour the whole into a greased pie dish and bake till firm. Serve with chocolate, sauce or cream.

COCONUT TOFFEE.

Keep ready half pound dessicated coconut. You can get it from any provision stores. 1 lb. granulated sugar, a pinch of soda bi-carb, three-fourth cup of milk. Place a pan on slow fire and add sugar and milk. Let the sugar dissolve thoroughly. Keep stirring all the while. Boil the mixture for 5 minutes or a little more. Mix coconut and soda, stirring all the time. Pour half the cooked mixture in a greased tin, add saffron or any colour to the remaining and pour on the white. Allow it to settle and then mark into squares. Cut up only when cold.

COMMON MAN ON TOP

(Continued From Page 5)

the leadership of the party? Have the philosophers nothing to learn? Are they immune from criticism? As for the leadership itself, one has only to read A. A. Zdanov's address to the Congress of Philosophers, to see how sound and dynamic it can be.

Moreover, one might reasonably enquire if it is not a fact that in other countries too the philosophers, sometimes indirectly but often quite directly, accept the lead of the ruling party? If not, why do the professors of philosophy in American universities make such frequent references to Truman and Marshall whom they proclaim to be defenders of 'civilisation' against 'anarchy'? Are not the philosophers in the British universities too being mobilised as worthy recruits in the battle against Marxism? And in our own country have not the philosophers quite promptly transferred their admiration and homage to Gandhism and Aurobindo-ism? At the last session of the All-India Philosophical Congress, the general president even 'called upon' the Indian philosophers to "cultivate the Nehru spirit"!

Facts, therefore, belie the claim of the critics of Soviet philosophy that they are free from any leadership, or that they do not 'choose sides' in political and social affairs. The only difference is that while the bourgeois philosophers wear a mask of impartiality, the Soviet philosophers openly and consciously accept the ideological leadership of the Communist Party. This is all to their advantage and makes possible the dissemination of philosophy on a vast scale and in a planned and organised fashion. They have a Five-Year plan for philosophy, as they have had for material production!

Is Philosophy 'Changeless'?

This intimate relationship between philosophy and socio-political questions in the USSR explains the various shifts that have taken place in Marxian philosophy from time to time. If philosophy is linked with the social reality, it must change when the reality changes. In contrast to idealist metaphysics, Dialectical Materialism has never striven after so-called "eternal truth"—it has never sought to create a rigid, immutable 'system' of philosophy which would be true 'for ever,' in every single detail. If man's ideological life is dependent upon the mode of his material existence in society, it follows that the task before philosophers cannot remain static. Soviet philosophy has, accordingly, developed from one period to another, and there have inevitably been many shifts in emphasis.

A glance at the development of Marxist philosophy will make this clear.

During the second half of the nineteenth century, when the working class was waging its very first political battles against capitalism, the prime need of a revolutionary philosophy was to expose bourgeois idealism, and to put forward a sound materialist world-view, showing all the internal contradictions in capitalism, and also its inevitable doom. This was the task which Marx and Engels so brilliantly fulfilled. Combining the finest traditions of the earlier empirical-materialist philosophy with the dialectical method of Hegel, they created a philosophy of a new type, and armed the working class with an invincible scientific theory.

Lenin On Scene

After the death of Engels, Plekhanov continued to develop Marxist philosophy in the light of contemporary realities. When Lenin came upon the scene, he found that the task of Marxist philosophers had to be re-examined in the new conditions. Much had happened in philosophy and science in the period of the transformation of capitalism into imperialism. On the one hand, idealism was regrouping its forces, and was penetrating even the natural science. On the other hand, the social-democrats were putting forward revisionist doctrines. Pretending to be materialists who only wished to 'correct' certain 'minor errors' in Marxism, these philosophers really tried to weaken Marxism as a fighting ideology.

Lenin, therefore, in his well-known book "Materialism and Empirio-criticism", performed the double task of exposing the utterly anti-scientific character of bourgeoise philosophy and of attacking the hypocrisy of the 'revisionists' who, while claiming to be the followers of Marx, were really the most faithful disciples of the subjectivist Berkeley.

But after the October Revolution of 1917, Lenin saw that philosophers were faced with a new task. The negative and polemical character of philosophy had to yield to the positive task of educating the people in the age of revolutionary reconstruction. The later philosophical writings of Lenin—his statements on religion, his insistence that political workers must be fully grounded in Hegelian dialectics no less than in the Marxist theory—were fully in keeping with the need of the times.

After Lenin's Death

After the death of Lenin, Stalin continued to lead Soviet philosophy in the age of the building-up of Socialism. The main job now was to apply in practice the principles of dialectical materialism in a country which had already taken long strides towards Socialism, and to eliminate the remnants of bourgeois metaphysical notions. In his book "The Problems of Leninism", Stalin has given a masterly demonstration of how the Marxist philosophy can be applied in practice.

THE question of industrialisation, of the agrarian revolution, of the withering away of the state, the question of nationalities—all these concrete problems were dealt with in this book in a consistently materialistic and dialectical manner. Stalin applied the general law of motion of human society to specific conditions.

Later on, when the followers of Trotsky and others tried to reintroduce alien, anti-Marxist ideas, it was considered necessary once more to reassert and re-emphasise the fundamental principles of Marx and Engels. It was at this time that Stalin's "Dialectical and Historical Materialism" was written as a section of the 'Short History of the C.P.S.U. (B)'.

In his philosophic writings, Stalin waged a war on two fronts; against the idealists on the one hand, and the mechanical materialists on the other. When dealing with Radek, Bukharin and others, Stalin always showed the philosophical roots of their political errors.

Meanwhile, Soviet philosophers were faced with the new task of fighting the ideology of Fascism. The theory of racial superiority, the cult of power, the glorification of the will as against the intellect—all these theoretical manifestations of Fascism were ruthlessly attacked. During and after the Second World War, Soviet ideology proved to be the strongest force against Fascism. And to-day, when Fascism is by no means dead, Soviet philosophy continues its struggle against all forms of individualism and mysticism.

It will thus be seen that in the Soviet Union, philosophy has always served a profoundly practical purpose and it is this that explains the amazingly widespread interest in philosophical questions that is prevalent in Soviet society.

SKIT

'Avo, avo, Bhikubhai, Avo, Avone ...

AVO, AVO, Baikubhai AVO, AVONE .. the chorus increased in the first-class compartment of the suburban train as men with huge 'middles' appeared to contract them with muscle-control and everybody pushed his neighbour in a frantic effort to make room for Bhikubhai.

Grave faces were wreathed in smiles of visible pleasure, and men so different in their daily vocation, mental make-up, tastes and outlook on life appeared to have been gripped by some powerful mass-hysteria. One young man, more vociferous than even the professional criers of the Share Bazar, jumped up and staged a dramaticomovie gesture of welcome for Bhikubhai.

And Bhikubhai stood there with a glow on his face of triumph that generals who win big battles and ballerinas who greet thunder of applause and born leaders of men alone know. Fat and aimable and with big eyes, he wore a half-smile that said, "Steady boys, steady..and how glad I feel to join you". Even the strangers like myself who found themselves non-members of the charmed, masonic circle were affected not unlike the cats and dogs on which the celebrated Soviet scientist Pavlov experimented to prove the subtle processes of conditional reflex I felt myself like my cat which always came from nowhere at the crunching sound I made.

Even the rummy-players in the adjoining compartments stopped in their absorbing game. The small terrier-like man who ate his pan, smoked his pipe, joked, smiled and dealt out his hand with an expert mathematician's calculation, looked up, took in the dramatic scene, grinned and gave a significant look that was more eloquent than mere words. The fat Sindhi, who appeared to be a chronic patient of an acute type of melancholia, registered a reaction that was definitely encouraging and promising a less grave prognosis of his lamentable disease. The Marwari millionaire, who bought daring 'badlas' on a particular day of the week and carried "attars" on his person for distribution among his fellow-travellers (not ideologically), displayed all his remaining teeth coloured with pan. One greeted a school boy—somehow he had a school-boy's face, although I had heard such stories about his business acumen from my friends in the 'bazar' who had robbed an entire orchard.

Bhikubhai was approaching the big seat they made for him. I have seen Pandit Nehru and Sardar Patel approach the mike at the meetings of the AICC and other important functions, while the storm broke out of clapping of hands. But Bhikubhai's triumph was greater than Panditji's. He once nodded with the majestic grace of the loveliest actress acknowledging tribute. He halted and said, 'But why do you make yourselves so discomfortable?'. A storm of protests breaks out. Make yourself discomfortable, 'ha ha, hi, hi,' what are you talking about, Bhikubhai? Can't you see two persons can sit in this row of seats? And didn't you know Bhikubhai, they had all in fact reserved this seat right from Borivali station for the one and incomparable Bhikubhai— Bhikubhai now grins and leaves no doubt that he himself did not believe in what he was saying when he suggesetd they were discomfortable.

You talked of the nightmare of overcrowding and the growing callousness of men who pretend to be civilised and sophisticated and talk of Mahatmaji's great philosophy of human love and fraternity but who think nothing of trampling a poor woman carrying a baby in her arms and struggling heroically to retain her foothold on a train in motion while men jostled and trampled each other's feet in a mad rush for capturing a seat for a 15-minute journey.

You talk of young men gambling with their lives with a precarious hold on the handle of an overflowing compartment and hanging practically in the air. You curse the railway company and the Transport Minister and hate your fellow-men and would give anything to be allowed to relieve your pent-up feelings by bashing a few complacent fat faces.

Yes, my friend, you talk, feel and live all this, every second of your existence. The muscles of your face are hardened as you watch, with hatred boiling in your heart, huge limousines speeding the smooth big road and try to size up the fat man sitting silent and the dolled-up not-always-fat women trying to look like the ladies who move on the cine-screen. You picture— don't deny it yourself watching the fat man and the dolled-up woman hanging on the lamp-post and you sign and trudge on in that moment of sadness that comes upon you when you realize that the dream is a dream and the reality of your miserable existence in this overcrowded and cruel city is the tangible reality but have you watched the scene I have described? Have you greeted Bhikubhai with the shouts of "avo, avo" from so many multilingual throats? No? What a pity!

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER

(Continued from page 21)

INDIAN CUPID

★

Mrs. Sharma, Mathur and Mrs. Mathur (a stern old lady) sit talking in the Sharma's Drawing Room.

Mrs. Sharma: I have always believed that girls should be trained to be good housewives. That is why I have seen to it that Sheila can cook a really good dinner and stitch clothes as well as a tailor.

Mrs Mathur: (Severely) Seems almost too good to be true. The old ways are dying out and most girls aim at being ladies.

Mrs. Sharma: You are quite right, sister. In our days girls had to be useful and not only ornamental. I remember when I was only fourteen I could cook for a dozen guests at practically a moment's notice. And as for cleaning and scrubbing, it was entirely my preserve. I really earned my daily bread, I can tell you. But my Sheila is not like other girls. Why, she is almost as good a housekeeper as I am.

Mathur: That's very good indeed.

Mrs. Mathur: At least we hope so

Sharma: After all it is everyone's duty to bring up their children to be useful citizens. We are happy that we have discharged this duty with a fair amount of success.

Mathur: Quite so, quite so.

Sharma: Now Sheila has always wanted to become a professor but we have not allowed her to neglect the household arts. And in keeping with the times, we have given her opportunities to learn other things as well. For example, she is a good photographer, a tolerable driver and a passable tennis-player. These are essential arts for a modern woman who does not want to spend all her time within the four-walls of her house.

Mrs. Mathur: Everything seems to have become essential for girls these days.

Mrs. Sharma: After all, sister, one has to move with the times. When you and I were young we did not know what a car or a camera was but the world has progressed since. One can't be left behind.

Mathur: Very true.

Mrs. Mathur: I am not at all sure that these things are good for women. Anyway I suppose I am too old-fashioned.

Enter Sheila).

Sheila: (Shyly) Lunch is ready, mother.

Mrs. Sharma: You are just in time, dear. I was thinking of going and finding out how much longer you would take. (To the guests) Please come into the dining room.

(All rise and pass into the dining room. The dining table is laden with rich dishes, Indian style).

Mathur: What an elaborate lunch you have prepared, Sheila!

Sheila: I don't know whether you will like it.

Mathur: We can't fail to like it. The dishes look so tempting.

Mrs. Sharma: In any case you'll get an idea of what Sheila can do by way of cooking.

Mrs. Mathur: (Tasting the pulao) Seems to be good enough, this.

Mathur: Oh, yes, positively delicious.

Sheila: (Coyly) Thanks for the compliment.

Mathur: I'm sure not many girls can produce such stuff now-a-days, Mr. Sharma. Indeed, you have given your daughter good training.

Sharma: It's kind of you to think so.

Mr. Sharma: (To Mrs. Mathur). Try this meat-curry, sister. You'll like it.

Mrs. Mathur: I've never had a fancy for meat. Anyhow I'll taste it.

Mathur: (With relish) It positively is good, this meat-curry. The last time I tasted such good stuff was in Peshawar two years ago. You know, Mr. Sharma, I retired from Peshawar where I was posted for three years. If you've been to Peshawar you'll know what Peshawar meat tastes like. If vegetarians knew the taste of Peshawari meat, they wouldn't argue any more about the merits of vegetables. What do you say?

Sharma: I quite agree with you.

Mrs. Sharma: Here is a special sweet-dish, a favourite of Sheila's. Let us see how you like it, Mr. Mathur.

Mathur: Oh, absolutely topping! A perfect beauty! Mr. Sharma, your girl's a jewel.

Sharma: Sheila do you hear what Mr. Sharma says? Your efforts have not gone unrewarded.

Mrs. Mathur: She can become quite a good cook with a little practice. I hope her visits to the kitchen are not merely occasional.

Mrs. Sharma: Oh, no, she cooks regularly once a week. And every now and then I teach her how to prepare a new dish.

Mrs. Mathur: I daresay.

Mrs. Sharma: (To the guests) It seems every one has finished dinner. Shall we wash our hands. (To the bearer) Boy, bring the soap and basin.

(All except Sheila return to the Drawing Room after washing their hands. The bearer follows with a tray of betel leaves.)

Sharma: (Seating himself) Now Mr. Mathur, I suppose you must have consulted Rajen yesterday.

Mathur: Yes, yes. But you know, youngmen do not talk freely on such a subject with their parents. He does not seem to be sure of his mind and in fact says he is not too keen about marriage just yet.

Sharma: Oh, that is the answer they always give. They never make up their mind and parents have to do it for them eventually. And after all is said and done I suppose this is probably all to the good. Parents know what is good for their children and their choice is always wise.

Mrs. Mathur: Yes, but with so many offers on our hands we hardly know what to do. Rai Bahadur Peshawari Lal has been pressing his offer for such a long time—ever since Rajen was selected—that we had almost been persuaded to assent. You know it is a bit difficult to say no at this stage. Moreover she is the only child of her parents and will inherit all the property.

Sharma: I can quite see that, but after all you have to find a suitable wife for your boy. That is your foremost obligation. Sentimentalism or financial considerations cannot stand in the way. Of course, we shall give Sheila a refrigerator, a radiogram and a station-wagon as a part of her dowry. But all this is beside the point. Her mother-in-law too will be requested to accept the offer of a brace of Kashmir shawls and half a dozen Murshidabad saris and a set of gold ornaments. These, however, are trifles of no consequence and naturally will not weigh with you. To high-minded people like you, material gifts are just so much lumber. What you desire is to find a suitable match for your boy. You want to see him happily married even though he has no car or radio.

Mathur: Quite so. It is our last and most important duty towards him.

Sharma: And I would not have offered the hand of my daughter had I not felt that the two would suit each other very well. It is my honest conviction that Sheila is just the right girl for Rajen and that if you accept the offer you will be discharging your last duty towards your boy in an eminently satisfactory way.

Mrs. Mathur: H'm.

Mr. Mathur: Well, Mr. Sharma, we shall talk things over some other day. We had better be going now.

Sarma: Of course, if you wish to leave so soon you are at liberty to do so; but what I feel is that we can come to a decision here and now. What is the use of postponing the matter? If you permit me I shall bring the engagement presents to your residence tomorrow.

(Addressing Mrs. Mathur) What do you say, sister?

Mrs. Mathur: I don't see the need for such hurry but my husband will decide.

Mrs. Sharma: (Impatiently) Why not let us consider the matter settled and fix the engagement for tomorrow? A good thing should not be delayed.

Mathur: (Resignedly) Well then, let it be so.

Sharma: (Trying to conceal his joy) Thank you, brother, for this decision. Tomorrow I shall be at your service.

Mrs. Sharma: (To Mrs. Mathur as they all rise) Good afternoon, sister. We meet again tomorrow.

Mr. and Mrs. Mathur: Good-bye.

(They walk out, escorted by the Sharmas).

Sharma: (Returning with his wife) So that settles it.

CURTAIN.

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Hidden beneath thin umbrella-hats are river hawkers, mostly Malay women of over 40.

Brassware workers busy at their lathes.

BEE-HIVE OF MALAYAN CRAFTS

A group of women working on mats and baskets.

★

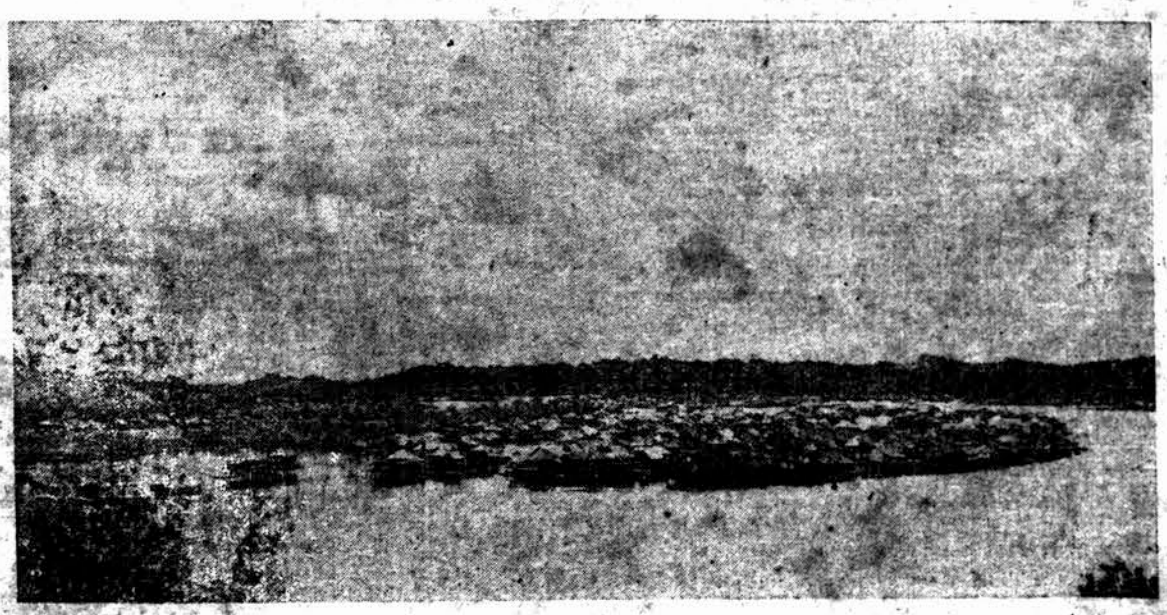
MALAYS build their houses on stilts, a simple and straightforward hut. In the whole of Malaya you can tell a Malay house from a Chinese or an Indian one by its stilts. True, the Sakai in Malaya and the Iban tribes of Borneo put their houses off the ground, but they are different again.

The biggest proportion of Brunei's river Kampong lies in the inner curve of a bend in the wide river, but more houses line the opposite bank and the banks of the tributaries. A seaplane sometimes touches down at Brunei, and when it does, the Bruneis say proudly that it lands down their main street.

Rowing their small crafts, river hawkers, almost exclusively Malay women of over 40, hidden beneath their umbrella-hats bring the necessaries of life to the door of the Kampong dwellers. It is considered unseemly for a young woman or wife to appear in public.

Besides fishing, which is the main occupation, the Malays of the river Kampong are skilled in a number of handicrafts and Brunei silver has a distinction of its own.

★



The biggest portion of Brunei's Kampong lies in the inner curve of a bend in the wide river.

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by MICHAEL ANDRADES, at the "Bombay Chronicle Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. Edited by S. NATARAJAN.